The Sydney Morning Herald.

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FOR BOYD TOWN, PORT PHILLIP, AND ADELAIDE.

CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS, WEATHER PERMITTING,

THE STEAM-SHIP JUNO, E. J. F. Kirsopp, R.N., Commander, will sail positively for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, 1848.

The Juno will continue to run regularly between Sydney, Boyd Town, Port Phillip, and Adelaide.

CABIN FARES.
Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.

	£	s.	d.
To Port Phillip and Adelaide, including provisions .... Steward's fee, 5s.	10	0	0
To Boyd Town, exclusive of provisions .... Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.	2	0	0
From Port Phillip to Adelaide, including provisions .... Steward's fees, 3s.	5	0	0
From Port Phillip to Belfast, or Portland Bay, exclusive of provisions .... Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.	3	0	0
STEERAGE			
To Port Phillip or Adelaide, exclusive of provisions .... Steward's fee, 2s. 6d.	4	0	0
To Boyd Town .... Steward's fee, 1s.	1	0	0
From Port Phillip to Adelaide .... Steward's fee, 2s.	2	0	0
From Port Phillip to Belfast or Portland Bay .... Steward's fee, 1s.	1	0	0

On the return passage, the cabin fare from Port Phillip to Sydney will be reduced to £8, and in the steerage to £3 10s.

The trips of this vessel will afford an excellent opportunity to tourists of visiting, within the short space of three weeks, the most important portions of the southern coast of Australia; and her stay at Adelaide will be so regulated as to enable passengers to visit the mines. Apply to

9047 BOYD AND CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE first-class coppered and copper-fastened, regular trader schooner CHAMPION, Campbell Stevens, Commander, will clear at the Customs on Saturday morning next, and sail the same day. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to

T. C. THOMAS AND CO.,
Moreton Bay Packet Office,
9192 Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER DIRECT.

TO PROCEED UP THE RIVER TO BLACKWALL.

THE SCHOONER LUCY ANN, Parry, master, will sail for the above River, on Saturday, the 11th instant, and land passengers and freight at Blackwall. Apply to the master on board, at Street's Wharf, Sussex-street; or

MR. WM. BROWN,
Sussex and Bathurst streets.
December 8. 9177

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

A REGULAR TRADER,

THE FINE BRIG DIANA, 120 tons, Captain Ball, is now ready to receive cargo, and will sail on Tuesday next, the 14th instant.

Her cabins, which are entirely new, are being fitted up with every accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, with a separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Lyons-buildings,
9061 George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE PACKET BRIG CHRISTINA, Saunders, master, daily expected, will sail again for the above port a week after arrival. For terms of freight or passage apply to

JOHN SMITH,
9123 Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND,

THE fine clipper Brig DANIEL WATSON, 163 tons, Thomas Watson, Commander, will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9007 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS TO PORT NICHOLSON.

THE FANNY FISHER, sailing on Saturday morning, has room for two passengers in the cabin and steerage only.

Apply to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, King and George streets.
OR TO
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
9143 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON,

THE BRIGANTINE STAR OF CHINA, 113 tons, Alfred Silver, master. Should sufficient inducement offer, will be laid on for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to

JOHN GIBLETT,
Commercial Wharf,
9211 King-street.

FOR LONDON,

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE new fast-sailing frigate-built ship AGINCOURT, 669 tons register, HENRY NEATBY, COMMANDER, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will sail on the 9th January, 1848.

Has two cabins disengaged, and superior accommodation for a limited number of steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to Captain Neatby, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.;
or,
SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Sydney, November 25th. 8404

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque FAMA, 322 tons register, William Baird, Commander.

Is now taking in cargo, and will sail early in January. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
December 4. 8958

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

TO PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE PENYARD PARK will sail for London on the 1st January next, carries an experienced surgeon, and has two cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain Weller, on board; or to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
December 8. 9124

FOR LONDON,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A1, 600 tons, John Austin, Commander, has one stern and two side cabins disengaged. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. MITCHELL AND CO.;
Or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 8. 9050

FOR SALE.—The barque CACIQUE, Captain Mackie, 200 tons burthen, coppered and copper-fastened, sails fast, is well found, and can be sent to sea free of expense.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
8951 Agents

UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a sixth instalment of the capital stock of the Union Assurance Company of Sydney, namely, four shillings on each share, is now payable to the proprietors, upon application to Mr. THOMAS BROWN, at the office of Messrs. Brown and Co., No. 472, George-street, Sydney.

December 6. 8915

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

IN consequence of a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Farquhar M'Crae, Esq., M.D., one of the Surgeons of the Infirmary, candidates for the vacant situation for the remaining term of Dr. M'Crae's service, (being one year with power of re-election,) are requested to forward credentials to the undersigned, on or before Monday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The rules require that candidates shall possess a certificate from the New South Wales Medical Board; and a diploma from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The election will take place at the Infirmary Rooms, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at from twelve to four o'clock P.M. All subscribers of one pound and upwards having a right to vote.

JOHN M'GARVIE,
9098 Secretary.

TREASURY BILLS—Parties desirous of obtaining Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, are informed that *Tenders* will be received by the undersigned *daily* at 11 *o'clock*, A.M. The most favourable of which, if approved will be accepted.

No tenders will be attended to unless *sealed* and *in duplicate*, marked *Tenders for Bills*.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 26th November, 1847. 2864

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills on the Court of Directors, London, at thirty days' sight, will be issued at par.

CHARLES FALCONER,
Manager.
Sydney, December 10. 9191

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. — Dr. MACKINTOSH has removed from York-street to 366, Pitt street, (Terry's Buildings), formerly occupied by the late J. Terry Sheldon, Esq.

Advice to the poor gratis—from 8 to 9 A.M.
9179

TO WOOL-GROWERS AND OTHERS.—SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE begs to inform his friends and the public, that he will dispose of Wool and other produce, this season, as usual, on terms as low as any one in the business; either by public auction or private sale.

N.B.—Wool, &c., securely stowed, until the proprietor arrives in town, without charge.
450, George-street. 7327

EX WILLIAM WILSON AND ST. GEORGE.

THE undersigned has received by the above vessels,

FIFTY CASES OF DRAPERY GOODS,

They are now opening, and will be sold either by the piece or package, to accommodate all buyers.

Rich printed muslins, and 9-8 and 7-8 chintzes and lilac prints (from Sherriff and Gillett's)
Green and coloured lenos
Jacconet, mull, and tape check muslins
Scotch cambric and lawn handkerchiefs
Women's and children's Tuscan and straw bonnets
Fancy and pearl straw ditto
Boys' and children's Tuscan and Dunstable hats
Brown silk parasols, *large and small sizes*
Ladies' cotille and jean stays
Girls' and children's ditto
GLOVES—consisting of ladies' coloured silk, spun silk, white and coloured kid and cotton; gentlemen's white and fancy kid, silk, buck and doe-skin, Lisle thread, and Berlin
Twelve cartoons of French and British artificial flowers
Five cartoons of muslin collars, habit shirts, frock bodies, French and Scotch cambric caps, cap crowns, and night caps
Rich white and coloured satin and lutestring ribbons
French satin ribbons, all widths
Three cases of women's white and coloured hose, children's assorted socks, cotton caps, braces, pantaloons, merino vests, &c.
Two cases of men's black and fancy opera ties, stocks, printed bandannas, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs
Ten cases of haberdashery—consisting of imperial and Scotch tapes, bobbins, pins, mixed needles, plated thimbles, stay laces, silk boot laces, silk and worsted Russia braids, black and coloured silk cords, Leghorn and flannel bindings, patent threads, black and coloured sewing silks, hooks and eyes, leather belts, whalebone, cane, mixed and pearl buttons, reel wire, mending and bonnet cottons, &c.

J. RICKARDS,
8077 Two doors from the Post Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Z. T. WILCOX begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his Christmas supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of the following description, which he will sell at moderate prices:

Gentlemen's buckskin Wellington boots
Ditto ditto Clarence and Prince's ditto
Ditto calf and patent leather pumps
Ladies' black and white satin shoes
Ditto black, white, and bronze kid ditto
Ditto Spanish and patent leather ditto
Ditto lasting and cordovan ditto
Ditto black lasting, Victoria, and Adelaide boots
Girls' ditto and white bronze kid shoes
Ditto patent leather and sealskin ditto
Gentlemen and ladies' Brussels and Venetian carpet and roan slippers
Children's boots and shoes of every description
A large quantity of ladies' elastic sandling.
9101

CHEAP PINE AND CEDAR.

ALEXANDER IKIN is now selling at the undermentioned prices; Cumberland-street, opposite the Three Crowns, Church-hill, Sydney—

		d.
½	inch, per foot	1¼
¾	....	2¼
1	....	2½
1¼	....	3
1½	....	3¾
2	....	4½

Scantling of all sizes equally cheap.
N.B.—25,000 feet now on hand. 9194

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,

A VERY WONDERFUL CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND STOMACH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, 30, Prince-street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having following your printed instructions, I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking, your pills have saved my life. Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but a pity it is that the deception used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills, I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God, that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

☞ The above gentleman has been a school-master, but is now in a highly respectable house as commercial clerk.

A PATIENT IN A DYING STATE, CURED OF A DISORDER IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Mr. Thompson, National School-master of this town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefit from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine deposing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the Stomach rejecting nearly every thing he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add, that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE CAN BE RECOMMENDED WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

Ague	Dropsy
Asthma	Dysentery
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities
Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
Colics	Fits
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout
	Head-ache
Consumption	Indigestion
Debility	Inflammation
Jaundice	Secondary Symptoms
Liver Complaints	Tic-Douloureux
Lumbago	Tumours
Piles	Turn of Life
Rheumatism	Ulcers
Retention of Urine	Venereal Affections
Sore Throats	Worms of all kinds
Scrofula or King's Evil	Weakness, from whatever causes, &c., &c.
Stone and Gravel	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, and of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield Hill
Mr. Cleary, boot and shoe maker, King-street
Mr. Evans, tailor, George-street, opposite the Water Police
Mr. Alder, chemist, Parramatta-street
Mr. G. F. Poole, chemist, George-street
Mr. Michael Dalton, grocer, 8, Campbell-street
Mr. Ryan, chemist, Parramatta-street
Wollongong—Mr. Thos. W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster.
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, storekeeper
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Parramatta—Mr. C. W. Rowling, chemist
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Liverpool—Mr. F. A. Forbes, storekeeper
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mill store
Campbelltown—Mr. Bursill, storekeeper
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr Josiah Parker, chemist
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper
Yass—Messrs. Myers and Alexander, storekeepers
Gundagai—Mr. T. H. Mate, storekeeper, Umuttbee
West Maitland—Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-street
Morpeth—Mr. Patrick O'Keefe, near the Steam Wharf
Newcastle—Mr. Thomas M'Cormick, storekeeper
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Murrurundi—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tamworth, storekeeper
M'Leay River—Messrs. Ellis and Benjamin, Kempsey
Port Macquarie—Mr. Tozer, storekeeper
Moreton Bay—Mr. George Harris, storekeeper, South Brisbane; Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper, Ipswich, next Queen's Arms Hotel. 7835

NEW BOOKS EX ST. GEORGE.

W. AND F. FORD invite the inspection of their patrons to the following new and choice selection of Books:—

Ross, Sir James, Voyage to the Southern Seas, with plates, maps, and wood cuts, 2 vols.
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary, NEW EDITION. 1847, corrected and enlarged, with a Supplement
Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, during the years 1842 to 1846, by J. B. Jukes, M.A.F.G.S., 2 vols,
The Protector, a Vindication by D'Aubigne
History of Servia and the Servian Revolution, by Leopold Ranke
Muller's Ancient Art, and its Remains, translated by J. Leitch
Paddiana, or Scraps and Sketches of Irish Life, 2 vols.
Combe on the Constitution of Man
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine to June, 1847
Scudamore on Consumption
Gooch's Practical Compendium of Midwifery
Leibig's Chemistry of Food
Memoirs of Louisa, Queen of Prussia
Literary and Historical Memorials of London, by Jesse, 2 vols.
The Past and Future of the British Navy, by Captain the Honorable E. Plunkett, R.N
Adventures on the Western Coast of South America, by John Coulter, M.D., 2 vols.
The New Navy List, by Allen
Facts and Figures from Italy, an Appendix to C. Dicken's Pictures
The Education of the People, by J. Nichol, L.L.D.
Sketches among the Greeks and Turks
Lanzi's History of Painting, 3 vols.
Coxe's House of Austria, 3 vols.
Machiavelli's History of Florence and the Affairs of Italy
Donaldson's Architectural Maxims
Hand Book for Egypt, by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S., &c., &c.
Staunton's Chess Player's Hand Book
Francis's Analysis of British Ferns, 3rd edition
The Strawberry; its Culture, Uses, and History, August, 1847
Iniquities and Barbarities practised in Rome in the Nineteenth Century, by Raffaelle Ciocci
Temper and Temperament, by Mrs. Ellis, 2 vols.
Naturalist Library—Animals
Grimshawe's Cowper, vols. 1 to 4
Diversions of Hollicot
Select Pieces from the Poems of Wordsworth
Poems and Songs, by S. Riddell
Gray's Elegy, illustrated by the Etching Club
Autobiography of an Artisan
PUNCH, volume 12
Punch complete, vols. 1 to 12
Gleig's Story of the Battle of Waterloo
Sherwood's Fairchild Family
The Parlour Library, Consuelo, vols. 1 and 2
——— The Collegians
The Knights of Gwynne, by Charles Lever
George Cruikshank's Table Book
Henry Masterton, July, 1847, James's last work
G. R. P. James's Works complete
Adam Brown, by the author of Brambletye House
Mr. Ledbury and his friend Jack Johnson, by Albert Smith
Treatise on the Management of Infancy, by Combe
Hand Book of Millinery
The Children of the New Forest, by Captain Marryatt
Nights of the Round Table
Howitt's Journal of Literature and Popular Progress
The People's Journal, vols. 1, 2, 3
Magazine of Science and School of Arts
Davidson's Universal Melodist
True Story of my Life, by Mary Howitt, dedicated to Jenny Lind
Chronicles and History, by Mrs. S. C. Hall

Handel's Sacred Oratorio of the Messiah
Haydn's Sacred Oratorio of the Creation

Harding's Principles and Practice of Art
——— Elementary Art
The Modern Unbeliever
Hand Book of English Ecclesiology
Wayland's Moral Science
Christian Year
Syra Innocentium
Peep of Day
Repentance and other Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. Hatherell
Our Protestant Church, by the Rev. Edward Hoare
The Journey of Life, by Catherine Sinclair
Christ an Example for the Young
Barnes on Job, 2 vols.
A Glance at the Temple, being Sermons on the Home and Foreign Mission Schemes of the Church of Scotland, by the Rev. James Macfarlane
History of the Church, by Milner and Hawels
Memoir of the Life of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton
Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ
Diary of a Workhouse Chaplain
Parish Tracts
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Essay, by Montgomery
Christ on Earth, in Heaven, &c., by the Rev. J. Garbett
The Pastor in his Closet
Close's Passion Week Lectures, 1847
The Early Days of Faith and Love
The Prince of Peace
Redemption Drawing Nigh, by the Rev. Bonar
Church of England Magazine, 1 vol.
Hart's Quarterly Army List, July
Navy List, July
Army List, July and August
World of Fashion, July and August
9186 551, George-street.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

SMITH'S PRACTICE OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY, with an Appendix of Forms, and Precedents of Costs, adapted to the last New Orders, latest edition, 3 vols.
BYLES'S (SERJEANT) Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Bankers' Cash Notes and Checks, fifth edition
GODSON'S Practical Treatise on the Law of Patents for Inventions and of Copyright
ARCHBOLD'S (J.F.) Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, with forms of Indictments, Notices of Appeal, &c.
ARCHBOLD'S (J.F.) Law relative to Commitments, and Convictions by Justices of the Peace, with forms
MACPHERSON'S Treatise on the Law relative to Infants
ROSCOE'S DIGEST of the Law of Evidence at Nisi Prius; by Smirke
CRABB'S complete series of Precedents in Conveyancing, adapted to the present State of the Law, and the Practice of Conveyancing, to which are added the latest Real Property Acts, with notes, and the Decisions thereon, 2 vols. 8vo.
LEIGH'S Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius, 2 vols. 8vo.
SEWELL'S Treatise on the Law of Sheriff, with practical Forms and Precedents, 8vo.
BENNETT'S (W. H.) Practice of the Master's Office in the Court of Chancery, 8vo., with Supplement.

W. A. COLMAN,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder,
9187 485, George-street.

NOW READY,

TEGG'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1848, containing the information necessary for the Counting House and Private Families; compiled and printed with the same accuracy which has hitherto distinguished it.

W. A. COLMAN,
485, George-street.
Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, opposite the Barrack Gate. 8806

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
No. 390 GEORGE-STREET. No. 390
EX JOHNSTONE.

M. JOSEPH begs to inform COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, that he has just received by the above-named ship and other recent arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Slops and Drapery Goods, which he is determined to sell at the most moderate rate possible, comprising,—

Fancy and navy blue prints
Mousseline de laine dresses
Thirty-six inch unbleached calico
White sheeting and shirting ditto
Linen and cotton checks
Brown hollands
Bed ticking
Russia duck
Welsh flannels
Printed bandannas
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
White and striped Guernseys
White lambs' wool shirts
Blue serge ditto
Heavy Scotch twill shirts
Regatta and striped cotton shirts
Duck frocks and trousers
Moleskin trousers, stitched and taped seams
Worsted and silk plush vests, with sleeves
Satin, Valentia, and silk vests
Buff, quilting, and toilinette vests
Moleskin jackets and shooting coats
Drab Witney and shepherds' coats
Flushing clothing
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 blankets
9-4, 10-4, bleached cotton rugs
Children's socks
Women's white and black hose
400 dozen men's brown half-hose.

OILMEN'S STORES.

Bottled fruits in 3 and 4 dozen packages
Mixed pickles, in quarts and pints
Mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles
Sauces, assorted
With a variety of other goods too numerous to particularise in an advertisement. 9076

TO SETTLERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

MESSRS. JOS. THOMPSON AND SON, feeling grateful for the patronage hitherto bestowed by their numerous friends and customers, beg to solicit a continuance of those favours, to merit which they have spared neither trouble nor expense in making such alterations and improvements as would give them greater facilities for the conducting their business, and induce them to keep up a much more varied and extensive stock of goods, suitable for the bush and domestic use, than hitherto they have been enabled to display.

Messrs. J. T. and Son particularly call the attention of settlers and others, whom they have not yet had the pleasure of furnishing with supplies, to the list below, although forming but a small portion of their extensive assortment, they enumerate for the information of the many who have but a few days to spare in completing their purchases, which will be found to comprise almost every useful article, and which, on examination, will prove to be of the very best quality, and at the lowest possible price. Messrs. T. and S., having an agent resident in the English market, are in receipt of monthly shipments, which enable them to keep up a constant and well-regulated supply.

SLOP DEPARTMENT.

Drab moleskin trousers, stitched and double stitched
Millers' drab ditto ditto
White ditto ditto
Superior strapped riding trousers
Colonial and English tweed
Colonial and English doeskins, checked and plain
Drab black and blue cassimeres
White and brown drills
Blue flushing
Blue pilot cloth trousers
White serge drawers
Superior woollen cord trousers
Fancy cantoon trousers
Drab and Oxford mixed gambroon
Drab and millers' drab and moleskin jackets
Lus cloth ditto
White Lindsey ditto
White jean ditto
White drill ditto
Fancy checked Valencia vests
Ditto striped ditto
Figured satin ditto
Black ditto ditto
Buff cassimere and Valencia
Fancy quiltings ditto
White ditto ditto
Colonial tweed ditto
Blue cloth double and single breasted ditto
Men's brown holland blouses
Ditto ditto coatees
Ditto ditto fishing coats
Check linen ditto ditto
Black Russell cord
Mixed tweed riding coats
Tweed Chesterfields
Paletot
Gambroons
Blue olive and drab Glenlyons
Gentlemen's tweed Alberts
Shepherds' plaid and fancy shooting coats
Blue pilot coats
Ditto pea jackets
Black and blue frocks
Fearnaught riding
Drab, blue, and olive shepherd
Scotch twill shirts
Regatta shirts
Stripe ditto
White long cloth ditto
Blue and white Guernseys
Scarlet ditto
Fancy spotted ditto, very superior
Heavy Scotch knit ditto
Blue serge ditto
Lambs' wool and merino vests
Lambs' wool and merino drawers and pantaloons
Silk and worsted plush vests

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

8 x 4, 9 x 4, 10 x 4, 11 x 4, 12 x 4, white counterpanes
Ditto ditto summer quilts
8 x 4, 9 x 4, 10 x 4, 11 x 4, 12 x 4 Witney blankets
8 x 4, 10 x 4 white sheeting calicoes
8 x 4 Grey ditto ditto
9 x 8 super calicoes
35-inch longcloths
34 and 36-inch shirtings
30, 34, and 36-inch grey shirtings
Scotch twill ditto
Regatta ditto
5-4 lilac prints
7 x 8, 9 x 8, and 5 x 4 navy blues
7 x 8 small pattern cambrics
7 x 8 chintz ditto
Cotton and linen checks
Ditto ditto tick
White and drab moleskin
White cotton cords
3 x huckabacks
White and brown drills
Navy and military ducks
Furniture chints
Dimities
Cheese cloths
Flannels
Serges
India silk handkerchiefs
Spun ditto
Black silk ditto
Fancy silk ditto
Hosiery and gloves
Braces
Cotton handkerchiefs
8981 266, Pitt-street.

SCARCITY OF TOBACCO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has much pleasure to inform his numerous friends in town and country, that notwithstanding the general scarcity of GOOD TOBACCO, he has his usual stock, comprising almost *every description of Manufactured TOBACCO*, which he will be happy to sell at old prices to old customers.

9037 W. H. ALDIS.

NOTICE TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, &c.

DAVID JONES AND CO., grateful for the universal support accorded to their establishment during the past season, beg to apprise settlers and others visiting Sydney for their annual supplies, that they have effected an important alteration in their premises, by which they are enabled to devote the whole of a spacious apartment to Slops, Clothing, and the various articles required by settlers and up-country residents. By this arrangement a much larger and better assorted supply of Slops will be constantly kept open, and purchasers will have an opportunity of selecting from by far the largest stock of slops and clothing in the colony. The proprietors respectfully submit that the long and daily increasing popularity enjoyed by them, particularly in this important branch of their trade, is a proof that their system of doing business is appreciated, and they pledge themselves that no exertion on their part shall be spared to render their establishment, emphatically, *the Leading Depôt for Settlers and up-country Families*.

Only a few leading articles are enumerated, viz:

TROUSERS.—
Drab moleskin trousers
Ditto ditto, double stitched and tape lined
Ditto ditto, strapped ditto
Miller's drab ditto
White ditto
Ditto cantoon ditto
Ditto duck ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, superior
White and brown drill ditto
Ditto ditto ditto boys' ditto
Drab cotton cord ditto
Ditto woollen ditto
Doeskin and tweed ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto
Honley and pilot ditto

VESTS,—
Printed quilting vests
Ditto cashmere ditto
Ditto fancy ditto
Black satin ditto
Fancy ditto ditto
Plush ditto
Ditto ditto sleeved
Silk ditto ditto
Drab and buff cassimere ditto

JACKETS,—
White and brown drill jackets
White cantoon ditto
White and drab moleskin ditto
Superfine blue cloth ditto

COATS,—
Gambroon shooting coats
Tweed ditto ditto
Shepherds' plaid ditto
Doeskin ditto
Summer cloth paletots
Alpaca ditto
White linen coats
Brown holland blouses
Checked linen ditto
Blue and drab shepherds' coats
Ditto ditto stockmen's ditto
Ditto ditto pilot ditto
Ditto ditto pea jackets
Ditto ditto ditto coats

SHIRTS,—
Blue striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Ditto ditto, Royal Thames Yacht
Ditto ditto boys'
Scotch twill ditto
Ditto ditto extra stout
White ditto, linen fronts and collars
Ditto ditto ditto, boys' assorted
Blue serge shirts
Scarlet ditto ditto
Guernsey ditto
Ditto ditto striped
Lambswool and merino ditto
Ditto ditto pantaloons
Bush and army blankets
Real Witney ditto, for family use
Diaper rugs, all sizes
Coloured counterpanes ditto
White ditto ditto
Ditto ditto light, for summer use
Osnaburghs and ticks
Stockmen's boots
Ditto belts
Hats and caps, all kinds

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.
November 15. 7783

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO., having still a considerable portion of their stock undisposed of, beg leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that the whole must be cleared out before the end of the present month, to effect this they have determined to sell at prices much below any house in the trade; whatever portion of the stock remains unsold after the 25th instant, must, in accordance with the deed of co-partnership, be disposed of by public auction.

R. B. and Co. do not consider it necessary to give a long list of prices, such a practice being only resorted to for the purpose of making up an advertisement, by those parties who are in the habit of SELLING OFF every month in the year.

The following are a few of the articles well worthy of attention:—

Mousseline de laine and challi dresses
Oregon check and Balzorine dresses
Gingham and muslin dresses
A large and well assorted stock of print dresses
A splendid assortment of summer shawls and turnovers, in Barège, Mechlin, Cashmere, knitted wool, &c.
Brown silk parasols
Brown and fancy cotton ditto
White and coloured jean stays
French coutille ditto
A large lot of laces and edgings in cotton, patent Valenciennes and thread

Men's brown, white, and coloured cotton socks and stockings
Women's cotton, merino, and silk hose
Men's and women's gloves of every description
Children's socks ditto

6-4, 8-4, and 10-4 heavy water twist sheetings
Marsland's patent shirtings and sheetings
Every size and quality in blankets
A large lot of summer quilts and counterpanes, which will be sold at a price much below the English invoice price
Damask cloths and table napkins
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 table damask
Huckaback and diaper towelling

GREEN SILK CHINA GAUZE FOR MUSQUITO CURTAINS.

To dealers and settlers this will be found an excellent opportunity for supplying themselves with first-rate articles at the lowest possible price.

SLOPS.

Moleskin trousers
Shepherds' coats
Striped shirts
Regatta ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Cotton rugs
Osnaburgs
Cotton ticks, &c., &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY.

A large quantity, which will be charged very low to dealers or country storekeepers.
Pitt-street, December 1. 8704

RAILWAY HEAVING-UP SLIP, FOR THE REPAIRS OF VESSELS, &c.

FOR SALE.—The machinery and iron work, with the latest improvements, imported to order, for ships of 300 tons weight of metal, per bill of lading upwards of twenty-five tons.

N. B.—No objection to exchange for other merchandise. For terms apply to—

MR. T. W. RUSSELL;
or, to
F. MITCHELL AND CO.,
9184 Queen's Wharf

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND SEED OATS.—For sale by the undersigned, 300 Bushels Van Diemen's Land Seed Oats, of a very superior sample, in quantities to suit purchasers.

GEORGE D. CRAIG,
9117 Wharf bottom of Bathurst-street.

NOBLE AND ROLL'S VARNISH.—Now landing, ex Johnstone, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned, an assortment of the above, in 1 and 2 gallon tins, *Capsuled*, consisting of Copal, Carriage, Wainscot, Body, Gold-size, and Black Japan.

8799 WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.

100 TUNS BLACK OIL, for sale, by S. WILKINSON, Junior, Macquarie Place. 9093

SPERM OIL for sale by

S. WILKINSON,
9144 Macquarie place.

NOW LANDING, ex St. George, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned.—

Seventy bales Paper, containing as follows—
Printing demy, news, 36 x 24—double crown
Single and double small hand
Pink and blue double crown, blue demy
Bag cap and imperial brown royal hand
Purple loaf sugar paper, mill boards
2 Cases laid foolscap, 3 cases post
1 Case wove pot and copy books
1 Case playing cards
2 Cases men's block lasts
2 Casks bleached ginger
1 Cask red, blue, and black ink, in small bottles
2 Casks blacking, in tins
0 Half-cases Geneva
Sheet lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 pounds.

MARTYN AND COMBES,
9164 George-street, Sydney.

PRIME COLONIAL MESS BEEF AND PORK.

90 TIERCES Mess Beef and 20 barrels of prime Mess Pork, on sale at the Stores of

RAMSAY AND CO.,
8989 Hunter-street.

ON SALE AT THE WATERLOO WAREHOUSE.

200 DOZEN PORT WINE, in 3 dozen cases
50 Hogsheads Taylor's Stout
25 Hogsheads Geneva, pale
20 Hogsheads Brandy, Martell's
50 Dozen BY sickles

ALSO,

Ration and grocer's sugar
Coffee, cocoa, tapioca
Hysonskin tea, tobacco
Liverpool, dairy, rock, and St. Ube's salt
Spanish olives, soap
Sheep-shears, woolpacks
Sacks, canvas bags
Tarpaulins, woolbagging
White moleskin trousers, Flushing slops
Striped, regatta, serge, and baize shirts
Sleeved and other vests, grey calico 26 to 40 inch
Sheeting and shirting calicoes
Union and cotton check
Blankets, rugs, moleskins
Tarragona wine in pipes and hogsheads
Cape wine (superior) in pipes and hogsheads
Rum in and out of bond
7724 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND OTHERS.—On sale by the undersigned, bottled wine, either by the single dozen or in three dozen cases, consisting of—

Mackenzie's, Black's, And Page's } Sherries
Hunt's, And Page's } Ports

Also, Clouzeau's pale cognac brandy, English bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.

ROBERT GARRETT,
1683 489, George-street.

BOTTLED PORT AND SHERRY of very superior quality, in 3 dozen cases, and of the well-known "Cockburn and Co." brand, for sale by the undersigned, in any quantities to suit purchasers.

8426 ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.

WHITE AND RED CAPE WINE, in pipes, half pipes, and quarter pipes. On sale by

8909 JAMES AND JOSEPH LEVICK.

WINES, &c.—The undersigned have on sale at their stores, the following Wines, &c., received by recent arrivals:—

Sherries, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and bottle
Ports, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Tarragona, in ditto and ditto
Champagne, pale and pink, in pints and quarts
Clarets
Burgundy, Chambertin, in quarts and pints
Clos Vougeot, in quarts and pints
Sparkling Burgundy in quarts
Velvet wine corks
Bottling wax.

9136 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ALE AND PORTER. — On sale at the stores of the undersigned—

Allsopp's No. 3 Burton ale in hogsheads
Hoare and Co.'s London Porter in ditto
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s ditto ditto
Byass's ale and porter in 3 and 4 dozen casks
Allsopp's E. India ale in ditto.

9137 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ST. JULIEN, MEDOC.

100 ONE dozen cases of fine Claret, bearing the above brand.

For flavour, bouquet, and body, the above will bear comparison with the most expensive Claret imported. *Price—Thirty shillings per case.*

Also,
Champagne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Old Crusted Port, Sherry, Marsala, Lisbon, &c.

PORTER AND PEEK,
9145 Wine Merchants.

LISBON WINE.—30 small casks, containing twenty gallons each, of this agreeable light wine, on sale at a low price by the undersigned.

PORTER AND PEEK,
9044 Wine Merchants.

NEW FRUITS.
EX ST. GEORGE,

NOW LANDING IN PRIME CONDITION—

10 barrels PATRAS CURRANTS
5 caroteels ditto
10 barrels TURKEY RAISINS
50 boxes Eleme ditto
3 cases PINE CHEESE
3 cases BERKELEY ditto
5 bags Barcelona nuts
5 bags SOFT SHELL ALMONDS
30 cases quart pickles one and two dozen
20 cases pint ditto
20 cases assorted sauces
Candied lemon citron and orange peel
Assorted bottled fruits
Vermicelli and maccaroni
Prepared PEASE FLOUR, for making pea soup in ten minutes
143 baskets finest FLORENCE OIL, direct from France,

On Sale at
A. FOSS'S,
Wholesale Drug and Italian Warehouse, 313, Pitt-street North. 9066

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

December 9.—Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Captain Rule, from the New Hebrides the 26th November.

December 9.—Europa, German ship, 450 tons, Captain Curn, from the Whaling Grounds. Left Bremen 8th September, 1845; Sandwich Islands, October 20, 1847.

December 9.—Kent, ship, 365 tons, Captain King, from the Whaling Grounds. Left London 19th June, 1845.

DEPARTURES.

December 9.—Richard and William, brig, 163 tons, Captain Brigstock, for Manila. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Alexander Summers, and two natives of Manila.

December 9.—Catherine, schooner, 164 tons, Captain Dryden, for Launceston.

December 9.—William, brig, 121 tons, Captain Lovett, for Launceston. Passenger—Mr. K. Waller.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Lord Hobart, for Auckland via Twofold Bay; Henry Astor, and Walter Scott, for the South Sea Fishery.

To-morrow.—Spec, for Calcutta; Catherine Jamieson, for London.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

For India and England (overland.)—By the Spec, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Catherine Jamieson, (P.O.P.), to-morrow, at noon.

For Hobart Town.—By the Emma, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—By the Fanny Fisher, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Auckland.—By the Daniel Watson, to-morrow evening, at six.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Agincourt, barque, 669 tons, Neatby, at Campbell's Wharf; Smith and Campbell, agents. Loading for London.

Alfred, American schooner, 187 tons, Davenport, in the Stream; Captain, agent. About to sail for the South Sea Fishery.

Ann, French schooner, 85 tons, Redé, at Moore's Wharf; B. S. Lloyd, agent. Refitting.

Athol, whaling ship, 393 tons, Coffin, in the Stream; Captain, agent. Recruiting.

Bermondsey, barque, 507 tons, Banes, at the Circular Wharf; Flower, Salting, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Catherine Jamieson, barque, 425 tons, Hutchison, off Botts' Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Ready for London.

Cacique, barque, 141 tons, M'Kie, at Campbell's Wharf; Smith and Campbell, agents. Discharging, and advertised for sale.

Castlereagh, schooner, 96 tons, Bunker, off Fotheringham's Wharf; Fotheringham, owner. About to sail on a sandal-wood voyage.

Champion, schooner, 52 tons, Stevens, at the Commercial Wharf. T. C. Thomas and Co., agents. Loading for Moreton Bay.

Columbine, schooner, 68 tons, Wilson, at Kellie's Wharf; J. B. Metcalfe, agent. Refitting.

Daniel Watson, brig, 163 tons, Watson, at Campbell's Wharf; Sheppard and Alger, agents. Loading for Auckland.

Diana, brig, 116 tons, Ball, at the Flour Company's Wharf; S. H. Smythe, agent. Loading for Port Phillip.

Emma, brig, 139 tons, Pockley, at the Queen's Wharf; J. Macnamara, owner and agent. Loading for Hobart Town.

Elizabeth, barque, 175 tons, Rule, at Towns's Wharf; R. Towns, owner. Discharging.

Europa, German ship, 450 tons, Curn, in the Cove; Captain, agent. Recruiting.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 250 tons, Harrold, at Buchanan's Wharf; H. Fisher, owner. Sheppard and Alger, agents. Loading for Port Nicholson.

Fama, barque, 323 tons, Baird, at the Circular Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, or Flower, Salting, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Gem, brig, 226 tons, Young, at the Circular Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Hamlet, barque, 420 tons, Wilson, at Moore's Wharf; Campbell and Co., agents. Undergoing repairs, and laid on for London.

Hannibal, American ship, 311 tons, Canning, in the Stream; S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. Refitting.

Henry Astor, American ship, 375 tons, Coffin, in the Stream; S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. About to sail for the South Sea Fishery.

Indian Chief, barque, 410 tons, Noble, off Campbell's Wharf; R. How and Co., or Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Kangaroo, Government steamer, 50 tons, Handley, at the Commissariat Wharf. About to sail for Hobart Town.

Kingston, American ship, 312 tons, Ellis, in the Stream; S. Wilkinson, Jun., agent. Recruiting.

Kent, whaling ship, 365 tons, King, in Darling Harbour; Captain, agent. Recruiting.

James and Amelia, cutter, 35 tons, Meggett, off Moore's Wharf; R. T. Ford, agent. Refitting.

Johnstone, ship, 436 tons, Harrison, at the Circular Wharf; Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Lord Auckland, barque, 616 tons, Brown, at Moore's Wharf; Boyd and Co., agents. Loading for London.

Lord Hobart, brig, 161 tons, Sullivan, off the Circular Wharf; Captain, owner. Ready for sea.

Louisa, barque, 370 tons, Wycherly, at Botts's Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Discharging.

Mount Vernon, American ship, 394 tons, Coleman, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, junior, agent. Refreshing.

Martha, American ship, 273 tons, Folger, in the Cove; S. Wilkinson, Jun., agent. Recruiting.

Orwell, barque, 304 tons, Tinley, at Ebsworth's Wharf; R. Towns, owner and agent. Laid on for Auckland with stock.

Peri, brig, 145 tons, Gwatkin, at the Flour Company's Wharf; J. S. Willis, agent. Loading for Launceston.

Pestonjee Bomanjee, barque, 595 tons, Austin in the Cove; F. Mitchell and Co., or J. B. Metcalfe, agents. Loading for London.

Penyard Park, barque, 377 tons, Weller, at Campbell's Wharf; Flower, Salting, and Co., or Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Rosalie, American ship, 323 tons, Mosher, in Mossman's Bay; S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. Refitting.

Raymond, barque, 498 tons, Hart, at Botts' Wharf. J. T. Armitage and Co, agents. Discharging.

Sophia, brig, 150 tons, Tanner, at Moore's Wharf; Captain, agent. Discharging.

St. George, ship, 605 tons, Jones, at Campbell's Wharf; Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., agents. Discharging.

Spec, schooner, 175 tons, Burns, in the Stream; Smith and Campbell, agents. About to sail for Calcutta.

Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Wood, at the Commercial Wharf; J. Giblett, owner and agent. Discharging.

Terror, barque, 257 tons, Long, at Boyd's Wharf; Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting for a whaling voyage.

Thomas Lowry, ship, 409 tons, Graham, in the Cove; J. T. Armitage and Co., agents. Laid on for London.

Trafalgar, barque, 528 tons, Morrison, at the Circular Wharf; Gilchrist and Alexander, agents. Loading for London.

Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, ——— off Boyd's Wharf; Boyd and Co., owners. Refitting.

Walter Scott, American ship, 339 tons, Grant, in the Steam; S. Wilkinson, jun., agent. About to sail for the South Sea Fishery.

Wanderer, schooner, 131 tons, Crosten, at Campbell's Wharf; Smith and Campbell agents. Refitting.

William Wilson, barque, 407 tons, Shaw, at Towns' Wharf; R. Towns, agent. Discharging.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

King William, ship, 463 tons, Underwood, August 15.

Winscales, barque, 320 tons, Sproul, August 25.

Kelso, barque, 456 tons, Roxburgh, September 1, (P.O.P.)

Walmer Castle, ship, 656 tons, Thorne, Sept. 10.

Medway, ship, 653 tons, Coombes, Sept. 15.

Tropic, barque, 510 tons, Robertson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Constant, barque, 380 tons, Garnock, July 3.

Hudson, ship, 511 tons, Pine, August 20.

St. Vincent, ship, 670 tons, Young, September 10, (emigrants.)

FROM LONDON via PORT PHILLIP.

Sir Edward Parry, ship, 575 tons, Gilmore, September 20.

FROM GLASGOW via PORT PHILLIP.

Marchioness of Douglass, barque, 469 tons, Henderson, August 20.

FROM MORETON BAY.

William, schooner, 62 tons, Steele.

Tamar, steamer, 130 tons, Allen.

Jane, schooner, 42 tons, Higgins.

Ann Mary, schooner, 49 tons, Brown.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Christina, brig, 126 tons, Saunders.

Phœbe, schooner, 89 tons, Bennett.

Dispatch, schooner, 139 tons, Flant.

Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons, Winchester.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Ranger, cutter, 46 tons, Adams.

Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Millton.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

John Pirie, schooner, 105 tons, M'Veigh.

Harlequin, schooner, 62 tons, Chinery.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Angelina, barque, 425 tons, Morgan.

FROM PORT FAIRY AND PORTLAND BAY.

Minerva, schooner, 83 tons, Hovenden.

Easington, brig, 123 tons, Mills.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Kate, schooner, 61 tons, Bowden.

Elizabeth Davis, schooner, 33 tons, Cape.

Frolic, schooner, 78 tons, Ward.

Scotia, schooner, 68 tons, Davis.

Brightman, barque, 384 tons, Cowley.

Deborah, schooner, 126 tons, Nagle.

Bee, brig, 134 tons, Adams.

Rosetta Joseph, barque, 263 tons, Patrick.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Ann, schooner, 62 tons, Rogers.

Falcon, schooner, 49 tons, Cumming.

FROM CHINA.

Statesman, barque, 345 tons, Dewar.

Wigrams, barque, 286 tons, Partett.

Eliza, barque, 244 tons, Valrent.

Swallow, barque, 344 tons, Middleton.

Pandora, barque, 297 tons, Cobb.

FROM JAVA.

William Hill, brig, 119 tons, Browning.

FROM MANILA.

Woodlark, barque, 234 tons, Clarkson.

Niagara, barque, 350 tons, Symonds.

Lady Margaret, brig, 284 tons, Mills.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Sir John Byng, brig, 169 tons, Mackenzie.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Antares, schooner, 131 tons, Kyle.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Pocklington, barque, 200 tons, Bolger, hence 17th November, 1846; put into the Bay of Islands 17th March, 1847, clean. Captain and others, owners.

Jane, barque, 250 tons, Fowler, hence 31st October, 1846; spoken by the American ship Christopher Mitchell on the 12th September, 1847, with 610 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

William, barque, 334 tons, Sarjeant, hence 18th March, 1847; at Twofold Bay on the 29th July, with 105 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Genii, brig, 160 tons, Oliver, hence 24th March, 1847; spoken by the Woodlark, on the 16th September, with 570 barrels sperm. Blaxland, owner.

Juno, barque, 212 tons, Hayes, hence November 10, 1846; spoken by the American ship Lexington on the 10th September, 1847, with 160 barrels sperm. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Clarkstone, barque, 250 tons, Nixon, hence the 3rd December, 1846; spoken by the Lindsays, on the 10th August, with 350 barrels sperm. Fotheringham and others, owners.

Rebecca, barque, 343 tons, Macdonald, hence 31st August, 1846; spoken by the Gem, on the 7th November 1847, with 640 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 354 tons, Cooper, hence the 20th March, 1847. Reported by the Giraffe, at the Island of Philip and Dundas, on the 20th July, with 200 barrels sperm. Towns, owner.

Australian, barque, 306 tons, Wiles, hence March 18th, 1847. Spoken by the Genii, on the 1st of September, with 300 barrels sperm oil. Cooper and Holt, owners.

Margaret, brig, 184 tons, Jameson, hence March 30th, 1847; spoken by the Harrietta Nathan, on the 18th July, with 240 barrels sperm oil. B. Boyd and Co., owners.

Lindsays, barque, 219 tons, Brazier, hence the 3rd May, 1847; spoken by the American ship Levi Starbuck, on the 7th August, with 120 barrels sperm. Captain Williamson, owner.

Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, hence the 13th May, 1847; spoken by the American ship Lexington, on the 9th September, with 50 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Edward, schooner, 95 tons, Truscott, hence the 1st June, 1847. Spoken by the Portenia, on the 18th July, with 70 barrels sperm oil. Boyd and Co., owners.

Nelson, barque, 245 tons, Spurling, hence the 12th July, 1847. Spoken by the Genii, on the 23rd August, with 120 barrels sperm. Fotheringham, owner.

Tigress, brig, 192 tons, Eury; hence the 14th July, 1847. Spoken by the Genii, on the 1st September, clean. Fotheringham, owner.

Fame, barque, 203 tons, Keane, hence the 2nd August. Spoken by London whaler Arabian on the 18th October, 1747, with 40 barrels sperm oil. Boyd and Co., owners.

Lucy Ann, barque, 214 tons, Downes, hence the 7th September, 1847. Boyd and Co., owners.

Scamander, brig, 192 tons, Abbey, hence the 3rd October, 1847. Reported by the Elizabeth off Erromanga on the 24th October, clean Fotheringham, owner.

Jane, barque, 356 tons, Lee, hence the 26th October, 1847. R. Towns, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 245 tons, Smith, hence the 16th November, 1847, with 370 barrels sperm oil, on board. Fotheringham, owner.

The Elizabeth has been absent from Sydney seven months, and has now returned with 110 tons sandal wood. She is last from Erromanga, and reports the barque Isabella Anna and schooner Marian Watson, as lying there, the former with 15 tons and the latter with 12 tons sandal wood on board. The whaling brig Scamander, hence the 3rd October, was off Erromanga on the 24th of the same month, clean. The whaling brig Highlander, of Hobart Town, was also off Erromanga on the 24th November, ten weeks out, clean. The Elizabeth experienced a series of heavy gales from west to south-west during the last two months she was at the islands, which frequently rendered it impracticable to send the boats on shore for wood.

The Europa is the first German whaler ever in this port, and one of eighteen now cruizing in these seas. She has been twenty-seven months out from Bremen, and has now on board 200 barrels sperm and 1500 barrels black oil. She reports having spoken on the 31st August, off the Island of Peter Polaski, the American ship Harrison, Sherman, with two black whales since leaving Sydney on the 16th March, which vessel reported having spoken the American ship Gratitude, Wilcox, of New Bedford, with 40 barrels sperm oil and two black whales since leaving Sydney on the 18th January last. The Europa having touched at Lahaina in October last, reports the following American vessels as recruiting there at that time. Splendid, Fordham, of Coldstream, New York, with 750 barrels black oil since leaving Sydney on the 9th January last; Java, Brownson, of New Bedford, with 40 barrels sperm and 500 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney on the 6th February last; Lewis, Tallman, of New Bedford, with 60 barrels sperm and 100 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney on the 16th February last; Pacific, Little, of New Bedford, with 1000 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney on the 19th February; Mount Wollaston, Bowen, having taken no oil since leaving Sydney on the 10th March; Ohio, Lown, with 500 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney on the 6th September, 1846; Atlantic, Wilcox, of New London, twenty-five months out, with 5500 barrels black oil; Robert Bowen, Baker, of New London, twenty-nine out, with 5500 barrels black oil; Moringa, Cole, of New Bedford, twenty-four months out, with 3600 barrels black oil. The Dutch ship Zuid Pool, of Amsterdam, was also at Lahaina, with 300 barrels sperm and 600 barrels black oil, since leaving Sydney on the 19th January last. The Golconda, Studley, of New Bedford, was reported as having been spoken in August, with two black whales, since leaving Sydney on the 12th March.

The Kent has been nearly thirty months out from London, during which time she has taken 740 barrels sperm oil. She touched at Guam in April last, and reports the whaling barque Sussex as having arrived there on the 31st March with 400 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 21st May, 1846. On the 11th January last the Kent spoke the whaling barque Brougham, Bunker, of London, entering the Straits of Bacellian, clean; and on the 28th July, off the coast of Japan, the ship Rochester, of London, twenty-six months out, with 1600 barrels sperm oil. The Kent touched at Norfolk Island seven days since, and obtained there a quantity of vegetables, &c. She has come on to this port to recruit and undergo repairs.

The cargo of the steamer Maitland, from the Hunter last night, comprised 65 bales wool, 37 trusses hay, 53 bags bran, and 13 pigs. She reports having passed the barque Speed, hence for Newcastle, off Cape Three Points, at 6 P.M., beating to the northward. The brig Governor, for Auckland, was towed to sea from Newcastle by the Maitland on Thursday last.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
10	FRIDAY	4 53	7 7	9 41	9 58

Moon, 1st quarter, 30 m. past 1 P.M., Dec. 15.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1847.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE LATE LADY MARY FITZ ROY.

Never have the inhabitants of this colony experienced, as a community, so violent a shock to their feelings, so thrilling an appeal to their sympathies, as during the last three days. A gloom has spread through every circle of society, into every habitation, and every breast. The whirl of business has been rudely checked, its clamours hushed, and its duties suspended. An observer, uninformed of the sad event, would have imagined that some grievous calamity had befallen every family in the land; for had death snatched from each individual the friend of his right hand, or despoiled each domestic circle of its most treasured and beloved member, the manifestations of sorrow could scarcely have been more prevalent or more touching. We speak not of the solemn knells which pealed from our steeples, nor of the flags which fluttered half-mast high in our harbours, nor of the closed doors and windows of our shops and dwellings, though these were affecting tokens; but of the more expressive indications of saddened countenances, and of the subdued and mournful tone of general conversation. High and low, rich and poor, old and young, have shared in one common grief, and paid a united tribute of heartfelt lamentation.

Those who are old enough to look back thirty years, and who were in England or New South Wales in November, 1817, are struck with the resemblance which the aspect of society has borne during the last few days to the effects produced by the sudden demise of the Princess Charlotte. That awful stroke called forth a nation's tears; and the event of the present week, still more sudden in its occurrence and more appalling in its circumstances, and which, like the former, has overwhelmed with anguish the highest personage in the land, has equally touched the sympathies of a whole people.

A death so violent and so instantaneous, even had its victim been an individual of the humblest class, could not have been viewed with indifference: the ties of our common nature would have ensured a sigh for the fallen, and commiseration for surviving relatives. How much more intense our sorrow in the case of the illustrious lady whose remains were yesterday consigned to the tomb! Occupying the highest place in the most elevated rank of our female community—the consort of one who represents our august Sovereign, and presides over the administration of our government—descended from a long line of noble ancestors, the daughter and the sister of a Duke, and intimately connected with many of the most distinguished living families in the United Kingdom—possessing, too, all the virtues and graces which form the brightest ornaments of her sex, and which well fitted her for the pre-eminent sphere in which she moved, both as a wife and as the leader of our female society—Lady Mary Fitz Roy, striken to the dust in a moment, in the prime of life, in the flush of health and spirits, hastening to the most innocent and joyous of earthly festivities, is mourned over with a grief in which all participate, for it is a grief which nature could not resist, and of which reason and religion cannot but approve. And what a warning does her fate address to the mourners of every degree! How loudly does it admonish of the instability of all human enjoyments—of the vanity of human hopes—and the brittleness of life.

The late Lady Mary Fitz Roy was the first born child of Charles, the fourth Duke of Richmond, by Charlotte, daughter of Alexander, the fourth Duke of Gordon. She was born on the 15th August, 1790, and had consequently not long completed her 57th year. In 1807, she accompanied her late father to Ireland, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant. In 1819, she accompanied his Grace to Canada, where he died under very distressing circumstances. Soon after the battle of Waterloo, her ladyship went with her distinguished family to Paris, where Captain (the present Sir Charles) Fitz Roy was then on the Staff; and, we understand, the intimacy then commenced which eventually ripened into marriage. This union took place on the 11th March, 1820. Sir Charles and his lady were subsequently at the Cape of Good Hope, whilst our late Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, was Commander of the Forces, Sir Charles being his Deputy Adjutant-General. The latter was afterwards Governor of Prince Edward's Island; and from 1841 to 1845, was Governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands. Here Sir Charles and the late Lady Mary witnessed one of the most fearful and destructive of West India earthquakes; and by their assiduous and self-denying exertions to relieve the sufferings caused by that terrible visitation, endeared themselves to all ranks of the community.

The short remainder of the lamented lady's history is intimately connected with our own colony. On the 2nd August, 1846, she arrived at Port Jackson, with His Excellency, on board Her Majesty's ship Carysfort; and after residing amongst us for the brief space of sixteen months, endearing herself to all who had the privilege of her acquaintance, and furnishing an example of every domestic and social excellence, she passed away from us for ever.

The particulars of the melancholy event have been sufficiently recorded. We need not dwell upon them here. They are but too familiar to all our readers. They have formed the all-absorbing topic of the week,—the one theme of conversation by day, the one subject of solemn meditation by night. The last incidents of the mournful story are given in another column of this morning's *Herald*. Yesterday, amid sorrowing thousands, the mortal remains of Lady Mary Fitz Roy were deposited in the house appointed for all living, "in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life."

FUNERAL OF LADY MARY FITZ ROY AND LIEUT. C. C. MASTER.

Yesterday, being the day fixed for the interment of the remains of the late Lady Mary Fitz Roy and Lieutenant Master, there was a total cessation of business in Sydney.

All the government offices and public institutions were closed: at least three-fourths of the shops were entirely closed, and the remainder partially so. The streets were almost deserted.

The usual tokens of respect were paid by the hoisting of flags half-mast high on board the ships and at the various flagstaffs.

The following is the account of the funeral from our reporter:—

At an early hour yesterday morning, the bell of St. John's, Parramatta, commenced tolling. As the morning progressed there was an almost continuous line of carriages from Sydney into the town, the two steamers arrived crowded with passengers, and from all directions there poured in crowds hastening to witness the last obsequies of departed worth.

The funeral, as had been already stated, was a private one. The arrangements made were, that all parties attending should form into procession in the Domain. All attending were, however, received at Government House, by Dr. Dawson, and such limited accommodation, for limited it was for the numbers that had assembled, was most kindly afforded.

The coffin of Lady Mary Fitz Roy was covered with black silk velvet, with plain black furniture—that of Lieutenant Master with black cloth and gilt furniture.

The former had on it the following inscription:—

TO THE MEMORY
OF
LADY MARY FITZ ROY,
OBIT. 7TH DECEMBER, 1847.
ÆTAT 57 YEARS.

The latter, the subjoined:—

CHARLES CHESTER MASTER,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE
7TH DECEMBER, 1847,
AGED 27 YEARS.

About twenty minutes after one o'clock, the hearses drove up to the door to receive their sad burdens.

His Excellency did not, as indeed could not be expected, attend the funeral. The Rev. Mr. Allwood remained at Government House with His Excellency during Mr. Fitz Roy's absence.

All present seemed so well to know the part they were to take in the mournful ceremony, that in a very few minutes the procession was formed and moved in the following order:—

Ministers of the Church of England, in their robes: The Rev. H. H. Bobart, M.A.; Rev. J. Vincent, Rev. James Walker, M.A.; Rev. C. P. N. Wilton, M.A.; Rev. J. Troughton, Rev. W. H. Walsh, Rev. J. K. Walpole, Rev. Dr. Steele, Rev. Thomas Bodenham, Rev. Thomas Horton, Rev. P. P. Agnew, and Rev. G. E. Turner.

Mr. James Byrnes,
Conducting the Funeral.

Javelin and Baton Bearers. Soldiers. | Lieutenants, Gall. Elliott. Johnson. | 99 Regiment. | Hearse conveying the body of the late LIEUT. C. CHESTER MASTER, A.D.C. | 99 Regiment. | Lieutenant De Winton. Ensign O'Reilly. Lieutenant Leigh. | Soldiers. Baton and Javelin Bearers.

Soldiers.

Javelin and Baton Bearers. | Hearse conveying the body of the late LADY MARY FITZ ROY. | Javelin and Baton Bearers.

Mourning coach, conveying Mr. George Fitz Roy, Lieutenant Robert Chester Master, The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and the Inspector General of Hospitals.

Mourning Coach, conveying Captain Jenner, Brigade-Major; the Attorney-General; Mr. H. H. Macarthur, M.C.; and Mr. Icely, M.C.

Carriage, conveying Captain M. C. O'Connell, M.C.; Captain W. Bligh O'Connell; Mr. Charles O'Connell; and Adjutant M'Lerie, Mounted Police.

Carriage, conveying His Honor the Chief Justice, His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, and the Speaker.

Carriage, conveying D. C. G. Ramsay and Lieutenant-Colonel Despard, K.C.B.

The late Lady Mary Fitz Roy's private carriage.

His Excellency's private carriage.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, commanding R.E.; Captain Armstrong, H.M. 99th Regiment; Brevet-Major Reed, H.M. 99th Regiment; Captain Pratt, Paymaster H.M. 99th Regiment; Quarter-Master M'Donald, H.M. 99th Regiment; D. A. C. G. Swan; A. C. G. Owen; D. A. C. G. Walker; Mr. Walker, Commissariat; Mr. Richard Rogers, Mr. Wilkinson; and Dr. Hadley,—walking.

Carriage, conveying Major Nicholson, Mounted Police; Captain Day, 99th Regiment; and Major Last, 99th Regiment.

Mr. H. H. Macarthur's carriage.

Mourners walking six abreast, in number about eight hundred.

Amongst these we noticed the High Sheriff, Captain M'Lean, Mr. P. Grant, M.C., Captain Long Innes, Mr. C. Windeyer, P.M., Mr. G. Elliott, P.M., the Mayor, Alderman Allen, M.C., Mr. A. Berry, M.C., Mr. W. C. Wentworth, M.C., Mr. Bland, M.C., Mr. J. P. Robinson, M.C., Mr. Lamb, M.C., several members of the City Council, the whole of the members of the Parramatta District Council, Lieutenant Colonel Barney, R.E., Dr. Hill, Mr. H. W. Parker, M.C., Mr. H. H. Browne, Mr. A. Checke, Mr. Moore Dillon, Mr. Cooper Turner, Mr. G. P. F. Gregory, Mr. Robert Campbell, (of the wharf,) Mr. Charles Campbell, Captain Moriarty, Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Mr. Robert Ramsay, the Solicitor-General, Major Innes, Mr. B. Boyd, Mr. J. C. Boyd, Mr. M'Dermott, Mr. H. Armitage, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Halloran, Mr. J. Rose Holden, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Sterling, Major Christie, Mr. Black, Mr. M'Laren, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Miller, Mr. Michie, Mr. James Dowling, Mr. T. Callaghan, Mr. S. F. Milford, Mr. E. C. Suttor, Mr. C. Prout, Mr. W. Dawes, Mr. J. Blaxland, Mr. N. S. Lawson, Mr. A. L. M'Dougall, Mr. J. B. Bettington, Mr. Fanning, Mr. W. Macpherson, Mr. R. O'Connor, Mr. S. Lyons, Mr. Ryan Brenan, Mr. J. H. Challis, Mr. A. Elyard, Mr. Daintrey, Mr. W. Elyard, junior, Mr. R. Owen, the Rev. Drs. M'Garvie and Gregory, Rev. Messrs. John Saunders, W. B. Boyce, Coyle, Harris, Brennan, T. W. Adam, M'Encroe, Lewis, Sumner, Farrelly, and J. J. Therry; and in addition to the hundreds present from Sydney and other places, we may safely say there was scarcely a resident in Parramatta absent.

Children of the Female and Roman Catholic Orphan Schools, walking two abreast.

Mounted Police.

The mournful procession proceeded along the Domain, down George-street, and thence along Church-street to St. John's Church, where it was met by Messrs. Watkins, Bennett, and Ardagh, the Churchwardens, bearing wands.

The Revs. Messrs. Vincent and Bobart then commenced the service appointed for the solemnity.

Mr. Master's coffin was borne into the church by soldiers; on the coffin rested his hat and sword. The pall-bearers were the officers already noticed as walking beside the hearse.

The pall-bearers of Lady Mary's coffin were—

Mr. Justice Therry — The Chief Justice
D. C. G. Ramsay — Mr. Icely
The Sheriff — Colonel Despard.

Mr. Fitz Roy and Lieutenant R. Master followed as chief, and Dr. Dawson, Mr. Riddell, Captain Jenner, the Attorney-General, Captain O'Connell, Captain W. B. O'Connell, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Icely, Mr. C. O'Connell, and Adjutant M'Lerie, as the other mourners.

The Church Service was then read by the Rev. Messrs. Vincent and Bobart.

Although the church was densely crowded, there was about an equal number of persons assembled without the building. The galleries were principally filled with ladies, all of whom were more or less in mourning.

At the conclusion of that portion of the service appointed to be performed in the church, the procession proceeded to the Burial-ground, and the bodies having been placed in the vault that had been made, the concluding portion of the sad and solemn ceremony was performed, the numerous reverend gentlemen assisting the officiating ministers, whilst those assembled—some thousands—joined in the responses, and in the Lord's Prayer. The effect was a thrilling one. When the benediction was pronounced there was scarcely a dry eye.

Throughout the painful scene Mr. George Fitz Roy was evidently struggling with his feelings. Lieutenant Master was most deeply affected.

The funeral was admirably conducted. The police kept good order; but the mere maintaining an open line was, except at the graveyard, all that was required. The sorrow each and all felt, was shown by their orderly behaviour. We heard but few words, and those—words of sincere grief—and spoke in suppressed tones. At the vault there was some little pressure from the crowd; but it was unaccompanied with its usual concomitants, violence and harsh language. It had its origin in the desire to catch the last glimpse of the coffin of one who had in a few brief months so endeared herself to them.

The vault is situated close to that of the late Mrs. Bourke, and it was rather singular that in the church the head of Lady Mary's coffin was opposite to the tablet in memory of the wife of a former Governor.

The number of persons present at the funeral may be stated without exaggeration as being at least 4000.

His Excellency.—The answer received to enquiries yesterday at Government House, was, that His Excellency was progressing most favourably in his recovery from his accident. In other respects, under the serious visitation that has occurred, His Excellency is reported to be much better than could possibly be expected.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

The following estates were placed under sequestration:—

Peter Henry Valentine, of Parramatta-street, Sydney, late a publican. Debts, £1320. Assets—landed property, £1045; personal property, £20. Balance deficiency, £255. Mr. Clark Irving, official assignee.

Robert Johnson, of Sydney, gentleman, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Clark Irving, official assignee.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Gordon Gwynn, a special meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Le Souef and Parrott, an adjourned single meeting, at 2 P.M.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At the Stores of Mr. R. M. Robey, 427, George-street, at 11 o'clock, earthenware and glassware.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hats; at half-past 11 o'clock, Shoes.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Blankets, Shirts, Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Antwerp Goods, Black Ducapes, Tassels, Girdles, Gimps, Fringes, Broadcloths, Serges, Trimmings; at 1 o'clock, Floor Cloths.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, four Houses in Dixon-street, and a Share in the Bank of New South Wales.

Mr. Mort.—At the Stores of Mr. R. Sparrow, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Brushware, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, this evening, second-hand Books.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Ale, Porter, &c.

Mr. S. Solomons.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Mustards and Pickles.

The Sheriff.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, an Annuity and Arrears, also Land and Premises.

Jury List.—The magistrates will assemble at the Police Office at noon, to-day, for the purpose of proceeding with the examination of the Jury List.

The Colonial Secretary.—In consequence of the death of Lady Mary Fitz Roy, and the state of the Governor's health, it is expected that Mr. Thomson will forego his trip to Van Diemen's Land, and return to Sydney immediately. His Excellency was very unwilling to curtail Mr. Thomson's leave of absence, but requested a friend to write to him, stating that he would be very glad to see him as soon as he could return. This letter was despatched on Tuesday last, by the overland mail, and will reach Melbourne on Tuesday next, the 14th instant. On the 17th, the Shamrock will leave Melbourne for Sydney; so that, it is probable, Mr. Thomson will be in Sydney about the 21st instant.

A Long Way Round.—We received by the Louisa three numbers of the *Port Phillip Patriot*, of the middle of February, which having been sent to England by mistake were returned to Sydney, and arrived at the office in safety after a voyage of twenty-six thousand miles.

We are requested to direct particular attention to J. G. Cohen's sale this day, at the stores of R. M. Robey, comprising a large assortment of earthenware and glass, the whole without reserve. Sale to commence at half-past ten o'clock precisely. Terms, liberal.—Communicated.

Wines, &c.—Wine merchants, publicans, and others, are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at eleven o'clock, bottled ale and porter, pale ale, champagne, claret, sherry, &c. For particulars see advertisements.—Communicated.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FIFTEEN HOURS' SYSTEM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I make no apology for troubling you with a few remarks respecting a portion of the inhabitants of this city, whose case I consider demands the serious attention of every philanthropist, and more especially claims consideration from those at least whose feelings are not altogether blunted by their inordinate desire for wealth at whatever cost. The class of persons whose case I venture to bring under your notice is that comprising the assistants in the drapery and grocery establishments in Sydney, but more especially the latter.

The grocer's assistant commences his daily toil at six in the morning—in many cases before that hour—and he is still found at his duties at nine, in most cases ten, at night; and on Saturdays as late as twelve. Surely some alteration might be made, to place this class of persons at least in as good a position as our mechanics, whose daily toil ceases at six in the evening, thereby leaving them time for both mental and bodily recreation.

The great stumbling block in the way of any modification of the present long hour system, seems to be in the jealousy existing between the different establishments in this city, and the fear entertained that one would acquire a few more shillings than his neighbour were he to close his warehouse at an earlier hour than at present. I know not if I am correctly informed on the subject, but I am led to believe that at the Cape of Good Hope it is binding on all establishments to close at a certain hour, and though strongly opposed to any legal restrictions on trade, yet I do think that should every other means to ameliorate the condition of this class of individuals fail, our rulers would only be doing their duty in taking the matter into their consideration, with a view to an alteration in the present *fifteen hour system*, which, I believe, deserves no better appellation than slavery.

It is well known that most of those employed in the different retail establishments in Sydney are young men of respectability and education, and independent of the ravages which the constant confinement in the warehouse makes upon their health, they have no opportunity, in consequence of their time being so completely engrossed by their duties, of paying any attention to the improvement of their minds.

In the hope that some of our philanthropists (of which even in this distant money-loving country, thank God, we are not destitute!) will take this subject into their consideration, and that it will also meet with that attention at your hands to which I conceive its importance entitles it. I am, Gentlemen,

Sydney, December 8. CIVIS.

[It appears to us that this is a question which must be settled by the parties interested—the employers and the employed. If the quantity of work required from grocers' shopmen is oppressive, or the mode of performing it disagreeable, the fact will become known, and persons be deterred from entering the trade, and this will compel the masters to make different arrangements; or if this be not the effect, the young men will gradually desert the business, and seek for some other mode of obtaining a living. As for legislative interference, the idea is preposterous: nothing would justify it in the case of adults, who are quite able to take care of themselves.—Eds.]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

A QUIP MODEST FOR THE WHIGS.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Of the numberless strange sights to be seen in this election time, surely not the least pleasant is the aristocratic feeling that has suddenly seized upon the Whig-Radicals, and which exhibits itself in volleys of sneers levelled at the individual so lucky as to wrest a seat from a placeman. From the contempt for some of the new members displayed by the organs of Liberal opinions one would almost fancy that the House of Commons, and not the Lords, required of its members hereditary descent. The laughter of the *Examiner* at the pretenders is positively hysterical. It is even driven beyond the extent of its servants'-hall politeness, and like Mr. Dickens's barber, who "shaved nothing lower than bakers," it boldly intimates the necessity of drawing the line somewhere. Mr. George Thompson is treated unmercifully, and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, descended though he be of "glorious, long-forgotten kings," is equally belaboured. Mr. Cowan, of Edinburgh, is talked of as though he had been picked from the kennel; and all is wound up by fervent thanks that amongst the other new accessions to Parliament Joseph Ady has not been elected. There is something excessively entertaining in this sudden exclusiveness amongst the "friends of the people"—this dispute for precedence, like the sweep and the highwayman in the jest, when they stood at the gallows. The people are to be befriended when they behave like proper people, and return Cabinet Ministers and Surveyors of the Ordnance; but they are to be taught their level when they attempt such exploits as returning Mr. Fox, the preacher, or Mr. G. Thompson. In that event they are not the people as understood at Whig dinners or in the mottoes of Whig banners and journals. They are very far, indeed, from being what it is their duty to be, "the true source of—official salary." Deep, however, as is the Whig reason for wrath, justice ought not to be forgotten, nor any undue prejudice sought to be created against Joseph Ady. That individual, we will venture a small bet, is a Whig-Radical. It is true that his intimacy with Sir Peter Laurie would lead to an opposite conclusion, but the broad principles of the party are clearly discernible in all that he does. Like the Whigs, his proffers of service before he is in a position to perform them are of the most lavish character. To no portion of the public has he not offered "something to their advantage," on the receipt of a small gratuity, and the result has invariably been the same in the case of Ady and of the Whigs. Nor does the parallel end at the references as to respectability, for the Whigs persist in declaring that the country is on their side, and thinks highly of their merits, just as Ady assures his correspondents of the readiness of his friend Sir Peter to blazon his excellent reputation. It is not, however, on the grounds of private justice alone, but on those of public policy, that the *Examiner* ought to be restrained from committing its friends to such a system of sneering at Messrs. Thompson, Fox, and Ady. These individuals are members of the great Liberal party, at the head of which Lord John Russell is now to march, and which, even with the kindest usage, it will be no easy task to keep together. Besides, Mr. Macauley, at this moment, by the account of the *Examiner*, walks the streets of London, the victim of his own superciliousness. Many have ere now lost their seats from not sufficiently "crossing hands," but it is Mr. Macauley's fate to fall for the lack of "shaking" them. The *guid people* of Edinburgh were not to be won by Coriolanus-like airs, and, since the unfortunate Secretary at War did not bow like a mandarin, and smile like a wax doll, they dismissed him. If Mr. Cowan does not dislocate their wrists, all examples are lost upon him. That the example should not be unavailing to Mr. Macaulay, the *Examiner* has taken the trouble to lecture him upon the necessity for his doing what is colloquially called mending his manners:—"As we have alluded to personal ill-will to Mr. Macaulay, it may be well to observe that he is charged (and we believe not without reason) with hauteur and a want of urbanity, which have given many rankling wounds to self-love. Mr. Macaulay must have a care of these faults; for, beginning by making him disliked, they may end by making him ridiculous. Superciliousness is surely no privilege of genius, and no matter how great a man may be, it is unwise in him to make the world gallingly feel the weight of his pretensions."

We remember the stress laid by Sir James Graham on the fact that the Free Kirk objected to Ministers on account of personal manners; but it seems that even into politics the same fastidiousness is carried in the Northern "Authens." The "people" like no more now, than Shakspeare represents them to have liked in Rome,

> To be solicited in free contempt
> When one did need their loves.

But can the *Examiner* itself derive no lesson from the fate of the official poet and essayist? Sir John Hobhouse may have been sent disconsolate to seek a resting-place, and General Fox may retire a grumbling Cincinnatus; but is not the vote of Feargus O'Connor or George Thompson of as much value as that of an Edinburgh elector, and why need they be thrown away by sneers? "Superciliousness is no privilege of genius" (nor, we may add, of gentlemen), any more than it is a mark of political wisdom or common sense.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.

(From the Observer, August 2.)

Wednesday was the day appointed by the returning officers for the nomination of the different candidates for the representation of the city of London in the ensuing Parliament. Guildhall-yard was early the scene of bustle and confusion for a contested election. Many of those assembled were of the Hebrew persuasion, and all bore on some part of their outward garments the card of the four liberal candidates. Ill-assorted jokes and gross personalities served to amuse the motley throng until the hour at which it had been proclaimed that the Guildhall would be thrown open for reception of her Majesty's leiges, the electors, liverymen, and householders of the metropolitan city. After the usual proclamation for opening the election had been made, the Sheriff directed the hall to be thrown open to the general body of electors. In the midst of great confusion, Lord John Russell, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, and Sir G. Larpent, presented themselves amidst enthusiastic plaudits. Amongst the gentlemen by whom they were attended were Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd, Mr. W. H. Prescott, Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. Ingram Travers, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Alderman Humphery, and Mr. Thomas Hankey, Jun.

Mr. Sheriff Challis then came forward and introduced Mr. Loyd to the electors.

Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd nominated Lord John Russell as a candidate; Mr. William Hawes seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. Baring proposed Mr. Masterman; Mr. Russell Ellice seconded the nomination.

Mr. W. H. Prescott proposed James Pattison, Esq.; Mr. John Dillon seconded the nomination.

Mr. T. Wilson proposed Mr. Freshfield; Sir C. Marshall seconded the nomination.

Mr. Thomas Hankey, jun., proposed Sir George Larpent; Mr. W. J. Hall seconded the nomination.

Mr. Horsley Palmer proposed Mr. Alderman Johnson; Mr. Deputy Brown seconded the nomination.

Mr. Peter Taylor proposed Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild; Mr. J. Ingram Travers seconded the nomination.

Mr. Abel Smith proposed Mr. Bevan; Mr. John Bradbury seconded the nomination.

Mr. J. B. Heeles proposed Mr. Payne, but was not heard; nor was Mr. James Mellor, who seconded the nomination.

Lord John then addressed the electors. His lordship said: Gentlemen, when on a former occasion, six years ago, I solicited your suffrages, I had to contend with those who stood by the principle of protection to native industry. In the next year the Minister of the Crown proposed great relaxations of duties. The bootmakers and others who were interested in those relaxations came to me to represent the injury they would suffer, by admitting, duty free, those articles which they manufactured, while corn was prohibited. But I said to them, they might depend upon it, that if the principle of free trade was admitted with respect to them, corn could not long be excluded, and that the whole system would become so odious that it must break down (cheers). Gentlemen, I find that this assurance of mine has been confirmed, in the first place, by the event; in the next place it is confirmed by the recent address of Sir R. Peel to his constituents, in which he affirms that after the change of 1842 the Corn-laws became so odious that they could not be maintained; and, lastly, it is confirmed by an address which I read in the newspapers to-day, in which the candidates opposed to us have abjured the name of Protectionists, thus altogether giving up that cause for which they contended in 1841 (cheers). Gentlemen, with regard to other questions I will not detain you now, because having very lately explained my sentiments to a very large body of electors, I think the time is now come for action (cheers)—and it will be for you to decide to-morrow, whether I am again worthy to represent you. There are persons who affect a great alarm for Protestantism, and endeavour to frighten you with vain terrors. Gentlemen, Protestantism is in no danger; but while we hold fast to Protestantism, let us not forget our Christianity (loud cheering.) With great respect for the body of Protestant Dissenters who have opposed me on the question of education, I do say that it is a matter of national importance to promote the education of the people (cheers.) If the Protestant Dissenter come to me and complain of any grievance or any hardship which they unjustly suffer, I will use my best efforts to relieve them from it; but if they say that we ought to abstain from promoting education, I declare that on this point I cannot yield to them (cheers.) I am in favour of education in connexion with civil and religious liberty, and to that cause I mean to adhere. I will now finish by declaring that as a Minister of the Crown I am not afraid of facing this great body of my fellow-subjects, and that I shall deem it the highest honour should I again become your representative (loud cheers).

Mr. Masterman, on addressing the electors, said: I am a supporter of the many valuable important public institutions of this country, but at the same time am ready, where abuses may have crept into their management, to lend a helping hand for their improvement, but not for their destruction. He hoped to be re-elected to the honorable situation to which he aspired.

Mr. Pattison next came forward. In 1835 they returned him by a large majority, and again in 1837; he was defeated in 1841. He had supported vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and an increase of suffrage.

Mr. Freshfield said: Gentlemen, the parliamentary career which I have pursued followed upon thirty years of active professional employment within your city. The particular character of that employment gave me an intimate knowledge of the interests and details of trade and commerce, and the means of making myself acquainted with the higher principles of finance. To what extent I may have improved those opportunities, it is neither necessary, nor would be seemly for me to assert. Suffice it to say, that with these circumstances before the Conservative committee, and wholly unsought by me, I was invited to assume the position I this day occupy; and in support of which, as a candidate, I solicit your votes and confidence.

Sir G. Larpent next presented himself; he said he stood forward as an advocate of free-trade (cheers). He would endeavour to maintain what they had acquired, and to procure what they had not yet obtained (cheers). His object was to improve their social institutions; to promote civil and religious liberty. He belonged to a party that had made these the objects of their policy, and from that party he never swerved (cheers). They had done more than any other party in the state to increase the civil and political rights of the people (cheers). He therefore looked with confidence to the result of the poll.

Mr. Alderman Johnson said, on presenting himself: Gentlemen, I feel that from my long services in the peformance of my civic duties I had completely identified myself with your welfare, and that from the very fact of my long acquaintance with your rights and privileges, I might be enabled to render to you further public service, upon your electing me one of your representatives, not then being alone in the position of an administrator of the laws, but as a legislator, amending them where I might have found them defective.

Baron Rothschild then came forward to claim their support as a free trader, to ask for their votes as a firm advocate of civil and religious liberty, and a zealous reformer of all abuses. These opinions were now more prevalent than when he first espoused them; but he trusted that he had also personal claims upon their support. The long connexion of his family with their great city had given him every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the sources of its prosperity, and his extensive intercourse with the continental states had enabled him to obtain an intimate knowledge of their foreign trade, now more than ever an object of the greatest importance. The honorable candidate continued: My opponents say I cannot take my seat. I might answer that this is rather my affair than theirs: for, having taken the best advice, I am content to run the risk, and feel well assured that as your representative—as the representative of the most wealthy, the most important, the most intelligent constituency of the world, I shall not be refused admission to Parliament on account of any form of words whatever.

Mr. Bevan next addressed the meeting. He

said, though I am not a statesman yet, I am so far a man of business as will constitute me a fit and proper person to occupy the high and honorable post of representative of your interests in Parliament.

Mr. Payne next addressed the electors in a brief speech.

The usual show of hands was then taken. At least nine-tenths of the hall held up their hands in favour of the four liberal candidates. Scarcely fifty were held up for the Conservative candidates. Mr. Sheriff Challis accordingly declared, amidst vociferous cheering, that the show of hands was in favour of Lord J. Russell, J. Pattison, Esq., Sir G. Larpent, and Baron Rothschild. A poll was then demanded on behalf of the other candidates.

Lord J. Russell proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriffs, for their fair and impartial conduct. Mr. Masterman seconded the motion.

Mr. Sheriff Kennard returned thanks.

The polling commenced on Thursday morning at eight o'clock—considerable excitement prevailed throughout the city during the day—the state of the poll varied very much, and until the official declaration was made on Friday morning, it was believed that Mr. Masterman had been rejected, both committees giving a majority of sixty against him. This, however, proved not to be the case.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE NUMBERS.

On Friday, the mind of every Liberal in the city was filled with surprise and disappointment on hearing the sheriff's official declaration, by which Mr. Masterman was placed in a majority of three above Sir George Larpent. At eight o'clock in the morning Guildhall was densely crowded, and the whole of the successful candidates appeared on the hustings, except Mr. Masterman, who was not prepared for his good fortune. Lady Russell appeared in the gallery, and was cheered.

Mr. Sheriff Challis then came forward, and announced the official numbers to be as follows: — Russell, 7137; Pattison, 7030; Rothschild, 6792; Masterman, 6722; Larpent, 6719; Bevan, 5268; Johnson, 5069; Freshfield, 4704; Payne, 513.

Mr. Sheriff Challis declared the first four to have been elected.

Lord John Russell then presented himself amid deafening cheers. He said: Gentlemen, it was thought that at the time when the Reform Act was under discussion, that it was impossible for any one to be concerned in carrying on the Government of this great empire, unless the member who was thus concerned in the administration of affairs was ready to brave temporary unpopularity on particular questions, and never to shrink from his duty while he thought he saw clearly the path of the public interest before him. Neither was it possible, if the constituents, making no allowance for the difficulties of Government, and for unavoidable differences of opinion, should have insisted that, upon all questions, their member should represent their own opinions, and should give effect to those opinions by every particular vote that might have to be given in the Commons' House of Parliament. But, gentlemen, I trust that we may all say—I, on my part, as your member; you, on your part, as the electors of this great city—that we have not shrunk from that part of the duty which belonged to us on this great occasion. Although, notwithstanding the great personal respect and regard I bear for Mr. Masterman during the years he has been my colleague, I confess I am disappointed in the fourth return of this election (hear, hear), still, I think, considering what happened in 1841—considering the votes which were given in the last year by Mr. Masterman—considering what has since happened in that interval—that it is a great triumph for the principles of commercial liberty which we see in the return that is now made. I believe — all the best statesmen of the day believe—that with the progress of commercial freedom is linked the progress of this country in wealth and in happiness (cheers). I believe that those principles of which we have been the advocates are true principles; and I cannot expect any reaction on this subject (cheers). I expect that the Parliament about to be elected will confirm the laws enacted in the session of 1846—doing away with the duties upon corn (cheers)—with the differential duties upon sugar, and thus allowing the people of this country all the advantages that are to be obtained by a free competition with the other nations of Europe. Having expressed, in his absence, my personal regard for Mr. Masterman, let me now add, in his presence, that I was glad to find that, in the great contest of last year, in the attempt, the successful attempt, to free corn and bread from the heavy and injurious duties imposed upon them, Mr. Masterman was one of those who voted for the repeal of those duties. Gentlemen, you have declared, by the election of Baron Rothschild as one of your representatives (loud cheers), that the day has arrived for the removal of the last vestiges of religious intolerance, and that, hereafter, the privileges of the free people of this united kingdom—the privileges of serving the Crown and representing the people in Parliament—are to be enjoyed by all the subjects of her Majesty without the distinctions of religious persuasions (cheers). Can I doubt that such a decision, on the part of the electors of the city of London, will have its weight, its great weight—I should say its prevailing weight—on the Legislature of the country, and that the next Parliament will have the glory of establishing and proclaiming at once the completion of the great social edifice of civil, commercial, and religious freedom? I conclude by remarking that I believe that the institutions of this country are far safer when the House of Commons reflects faithfully the opinions of the people.

Mr. Pattison offered the electors his grateful thanks for having placed him in the proud position of one of their representatives for the fifth time. (Loud cheers.) The kindness which he had experienced he could only attribute to the firm determination with which he had always acted in accordance with his professions. He assured the electors that he would still endeavour to pursue the same consistent course (cheers). If he could not conscientiously approve of any measure which might be brought forward by his noble colleague, he was sure he would excuse him if he passed into a different lobby (cries of "Support him when you can"; but he would endeavour as far as possible to give him his firm and independent support (cheers).

Baron Rothschild, who experienced a most enthusiastic reception, sincerely thanked the electors for the honour which they had conferred upon him in selecting him as one of their representatives, and declared his entire inability to express his admiration of their efforts in favour of the cause of civil and religious liberty (cheers.) The victory which they had achieved on this occasion would find an echo in every corner of the world; and the heart of every man in those countries where oppression and tyranny still existed would offer up its daily prayer of thankfulness for the noble example which the citizens of London had set to other parts of the empire (cheers.) After the kind remarks of the noble lord, he would not do more than thank the electors for the many favours which he had received, except to assure them that he would continue to advocate those political opinions in favour of universal freedom, which he had always avowed, and to express a hope that his future conduct would merit their approbation (loud cheers.)

Mr. Masterman then presented himself, but was unable to obtain a hearing in consequence of the uproar created by the advocates of "Liberal" principles. We understood him to express his sincere thanks to his supporters, and to assure them that his best energies would continue to be devoted to the promotion of their interests and that of the country generally.

Sir G. Larpent said: It would be affectation in me to say that I do not feel mortified at the result that has taken place. The account of the committee of the Conservatives, as well as the decision of our own committee, gave me a majority over Mr. Masterman; and it was not until I came into this hall that I had the slightest idea that I was not returned as your representative (cheers). I cannot suppose the honourable gentlemen the sheriffs can have been led to the result erroneously. I shall, however, consult my friends before I submit to a return which violates all my former expectation.

The unsuccessful candidates, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Payne, addressed the electors, after which thanks were voted to the Sheriffs. This terminated the proceedings.

THE FATAL DUEL AT CAMDEN TOWN.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, the 18th, Alexander Thomas Munro was placed at the bar, to plead to an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of David Lyner Fawcett.

He pleaded not guilty.

The indictment charged the prisoner with having, on the 1st of July, 1843, at the parish of St. Mary, Islington, made an assault upon David Lyner Fawcett, and that he discharged a pistol at him loaded with powder and a leaden bullet, thereby inflicting a mortal wound, of which he languished until 3rd July, and then died.

The Attorney-General addressed the jury, and said it became his painful duty, standing in the capacity of public prosecutor, to state to them the circumstances of this most distressing case. When he mentioned to them the names of Lieutenant Munro and Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett, it would bring to the recollection of the jury the remembrance of a fatal duel which took place four years ago, and which, at the time was the subject of a great deal of discussion in the public papers. The prisoner was a gentleman who bore a high character for valour and good conduct, and, by his own merit, had succeeded in obtaining the rank of adjutant in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, and the unfortunate deceased was also a gentleman who had distinguished himself highly in the service of his country, and he had likewise, chiefly by his own merit, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 55th regiment of foot. These gentlemen had married two sisters, and it would appear that there had been some family differences. On the Friday before the 1st of July, there had been a dispute between the deceased and the prisoner, the result of which was that a hostile meeting took place between them in a field, near the Brecknock Arms, at Camden Town, and there no doubt the unfortunate deceased, Colonel Fawcett, met his death by a shot fired by the prisoner. He had looked most anxiously through the evidence to see if there was any chance of escape from a charge of murder, but he feared that the evidence would not admit of any doubt upon that point. His duty would compel him to call as a witness one of the gentlemen who acted as a second to Colonel Fawcett, who would prove that the parties met in deadly conflict, and that he saw the prisoner level the deadly weapon, discharge it, and observed the fatal result.

Mr. George Gulliver examined by Mr. Waddington—I am a surgeon in the regiment of Royal Horse Guards Blue, and was so in 1843. The prisoner was Lieutenant in the same regiment. We were quartered at the Regent's Park Barracks in July of that year. On the 1st of July I was called up by the prisoner at five o'clock in the morning, and he told me he wanted me to go with him to settle an affair with Colonel Fawcett. I at first objected, but as he said I might be of use to him, I consented. I accompanied Lieutenant Munro as soon as I was dressed, in his carriage, to the Brecknock Arms, Camden Town, and we got there about six o'clock. Soon after we arrived there, Colonel Fawcett drove up, and I saw him in a field near the Brecknock Arms, accompanied by two other gentlemen. One was Mr. Grant and the other Major Cuddy. Lieutenant Munro was also in the field, but he did not tell me what the other gentlemen were there for. The other gentlemen all proceeded to an adjoining field, and I remained where I was until Lieutenant Munro called me into the field where he and the other gentlemen had gone. I proceeded to him, and when I got into the field I saw the gentlemen standing together, and I thought they were having a conference. I turned my back to them, and almost immediately I heard the report of a pistol, and then there was a shout for me. I went close up to the party directly, and saw Colonel Fawcett on the grass. Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro shook hands together, and the latter then drove away. I examined the deceased, and found he was wounded in the chest and under the arm. I raised him, and he rallied slightly, and I then assisted to remove him to the Brecknock Arms, where he was refused admission, and he was afterwards taken to the Camden Arms, where he remained until his death.

In cross-examination he said—Upon my first refusal, Lieutenant Munro implored me to go with him in his extremity, and he said he had been very ill used. He appeared to be in a state of the greatest possible anxiety and despondency, and certainly did not appear to be actuated by any vindictive feeling. He intimated that he had been grossly insulted in the presence of the servants, but said he should be satisfied with the shadow of an apology. In the army he was considered a mild inoffensive man, and the last man who would have sought a quarrel, and he appeared in this case to hope that the matter might be settled without coming to any mischief. His father rose from the ranks by his bravery, and was one of the forlorn hope at the storming of Seringapatam. Lieutenant Munro was not a man of fortune, and he had risen entirely by his own merit, and had universally the reputation of being a distinguished officer, and a mild, humane, and benevolent man. He has a wife and six children, most of them daughters. By his absence he has lost his commission, which was worth £3000, and I believe has been reduced to great poverty.

Major Cuddy—I am now Major and Captain in the 55th Regiment of Foot. I was tried for being one of the seconds in this affair. The deceased was Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in my regiment, and I had served with him in India and China for several years, and we came home together in June, 1843. On the Friday before the 1st of July, I had a communication with Colonel Fawcett, and a gentleman named Grant called upon me at the United Service Club, and he said he came from Lieutenant Munro, and we had a lengthened conversation together. The same night it was arranged that there was to be a meeting on the following morning between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro. Colonel Fawcett fetched me in his carriage on the 1st of July, between four and five in the morning, and we proceeded to the Brecknock arms, Mr. Grant accompanying us in another vehicle. *I saw some gentlemen there,* but I cannot undertake to swear the prisoner was one of the party; but, according to the best of my belief, this is the gentleman I was told was Lieutenant Munro. I and Colonel Fawcett, Mr. Grant, and the prisoner, went into a field.

The Attorney-General — What took place there?

Witness—I object to answer, as it may criminate me.

The Attorney-General—You have been tried and acquitted.

Witness—Not as a principal.

The Attorney-General—There is a pardon under the Great Seal, so that you are now absolved from all danger by answering the question.

The document was here handed up to the Court.

Mr. Justice Erle then addressed the witness, and told him that by the paper handed in he was pardoned and absolved from all consequences for his share in the death of Colonel Fawcett, and he was bound to answer the questions that had been put to him.

Examination continued. — The individuals pointed out to me as Lieutenant Munro and Dr. Gulliver entered the field from the road, and proceeded some distance down that field. I had a case of pistols, and to the best of my recollection one was loaded by Mr. Grant and another by myself. Mr. Grant then measured fourteen paces, they were very long. Mr. Grant then placed Lieutenant Munro in the position he was to stand, and I took up Colonel Fawcett, and it was agreed the signal was to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready? Fire!" Mr. Grant gave that signal, and almost instantaneously afterwards a shot was fired by Mr. Munro, and almost immediately Colonel Fawcett fired, and Mr. Munro exclaimed, "Did you see it? he covered me as dead as possible. He intended to shoot me." Colonel Fawcett replied, "No! I did not, I never intended to fire." Lieutenant Munro came up and tried to shake hands with Colonel Fawcett, at the same time saying, "Fawcett, I forgive you;" and immediately afterwards left the ground with Lieut. Grant. I assisted to convey Colonel Fawcett to some public-house, where he was refused admittance; and I then went to fetch Sir B. Brodie.

Mr. Liston, the surgeon, spoke to the nature of the wound. Upon a *post mortem* examination, he ascertained that the ball had passed through the lungs; and was deeply embedded in the bone of the spine.

Mr. John Hayward, clerk to the solicitor for the treasury, produced the ball, which had been in his possession since the first trial.

Mr. Clarkson spoke very ably for the defence. Could they doubt, he said, that there might be circumstances which would require, nay, even compel his learned friend who was now performing his public duty in supporting the present prosecution, to take a similar step. If the honour of his wife or the purity of his child were affected, could they doubt what course his learned friend would take? He therefore called upon the jury not to lend themselves to the proceeding of finding a person guilty of murder who might have been himself the victim of a quarrel, fastened upon him by a man who, he could have shown them, if he had been allowed, was a professed duellist. Within his own knowledge, where an unfounded insinuation was made against a learned Judge, his reply was, "You dared not have said that to me in any other place than a court of justice." He could have cited other instances, but would not do so; but he entreated the jury to remember that the prisoner was not a civilian—he was a military man, to whom his rank was all that he possessed in the world, and which rank could only be maintained and held by enjoying a character for strict and unsullied honour. In this unfortunate affair all his prospects had been sacrificed, and he was indebted to the bounty of his friends for the humble defence which he (Mr. Clarkson) was enabled to offer that day for him. He (the learned counsel) had asked whether an officer had not been dismissed for not resenting an insult, and he did not complain that the attorney-general, in the exercise of his public duty, had thought it right to object to the question being put, but he did say that the jury ought to have been allowed to form their own conclusions of the value of such evidence in this particular case, if the fact had been proved. He submitted that it was monstrous to say that a man was guilty of murder when his position and the usages of society compelled him to go out to fight a duel with his antagonist, and left him no alternative but ruin and disgrace if he refused.

Mr. Daniel Ross, and Mr. Robert Barclay, merchants in the city, Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Percival, formerly an officer in the regiment, Corporal Hayward, Private Kidd, the Earl of March, the Earl of Arundel, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord George Manners, and Colonel Bouverie, spoke to the humane and excellent character of the prisoner, and the Attorney-General gave up his right of reply.

The learned judge, Mr. Justice Erle, said the prisoner was charged with the offence of murder, in having killed another in a duel; and notwithstanding the observations that had been made by the learned counsel for the prisoner, with regard to the law upon this question, he was bound to tell them that it was undoubtedly the law of England, and had been so from time immemorial, that if two persons went out deliberately, and armed with deadly weapons, for the purpose of fighting a duel—if one of them was killed, the survivor was guilty of murder. This was the law of the case, and it was their duty to apply the facts to the law so stated, without *reference to the interest of* either party; and he was sure they would feel that the interests of truth were by far the most important consideration.

The jury then retired, and were absent about a quarter of an hour, when they returned to Court, and gave their verdict, finding the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommending him to the merciful consideration of the Court.

His lordship then addressed the prisoner, and said that the jury had felt themselves compelled to return a verdict of guilty against him, but they had accompanied it with a recommendation to mercy, and, under all the circumstances, he felt justified in merely ordering judgment of death to be recorded, and in assuring him that the sentence would not be carried into effect. The case would now be placed in the hands of the proper authorities, and upon them would devolve the duty of fixing the punishment to be inflicted upon him.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

A NEW WONDER OF THE WORLD—THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

The following description of this stupendous work is given by a correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*:—

The Menai Strait is an arm of the sea, separating the island county of Anglesea from Carnarvonshire, on the mainland of Wales. It is fourteen miles long, varying from 200 yards to two miles in width. An impetuous tide *sweeps through it,* which, at *one time,* with the mid water and under water rocks, rendered its navigation exceedingly dangerous. The worst of the rocky dangers have been removed, and vessels of the largest size may now pass from Carnarvon Bay, on the south of Anglesea, to Bangor Bay, on the north, without sailing round Anglesea, should the stormy weather or winds at Holyhead render the passage of the Menai Strait preferable.

The necessity of a passage across the Strait was, originally, to connect the island and the mainland; and while that was all, the passage was by ferry boats upon the water. Ultimately the harbour of Holyhead, on the extreme west of Anglesea, the nearest point to Ireland, was decided upon as the English landing place. Roads were made from England through Wales, and a bridge, unequalled in beauty and magnificence, suspended by ponderous chains, on lofty piers, was thrown across the Strait, at a narrow point about two miles from Bangor.

In process of time it was deemed expedient to supersede the turnpike roads leading to Holyhead by a railway. At first it was proposed to use the suspension bridge for the railway trains, by having stations at each end, at which the locomotive engines would be detached, and between which a stationary engine would draw the trains. The bridge was declared capable of sustaining a weight of 2600 tons, of which 1094 tons were its own weight; thus giving a surplus strength of 1500 tons. If the bridge was covered with loaded railway carriages over all its length, and on each of its roadways (it is divided into two, with a spacious pathway between), the weight of the carriages would have been 865 tons, leaving still a surplus strength of 621 tons. But other objections to its use for railway trains arose, the chief of which was its undulatory motion.

One would suppose the wind would cause it to swing to and fro, rather than to heave up and down in undulations. But it has hardly any sideway or swinging motion. Nor has it now as much of the undulatory motion as it once had. Mr. Fisher, the resident engineer, told me that he had known it heave six feet above and deflect six feet below the level in gales of wind. It has been improved by adding weight to the roadway, and tension rods between the chains, so as to prevent that extreme motion which in gales of wind ran along it like a heaving wave from end to end, tearing up the flooring which formed the paths and waggon tracks. Still, it is undulatory. I stood on it in a gale, and felt it heaving beneath me as a ship heaves when a billow passes underneath. This being a characteristic inseparable from its construction, it was resolved that a new bridge should be erected for the use of the railway on a new principle. The inventive genius of Robert Stephenson declared that this new bridge should be two iron tubes or railway tunnels made of iron plates, laid parallel to each other, on piers built on the rocks beneath.

If we suppose ourselves stationed in a boa in the middle of the Menai Strait, a few hundred yards distant from the new bridge on the south side, and suppose it finished, we shall see a wonder of the world of this kind; first, there is the middle pier rising out of the water founded on the Britannia rock, after which the bridge is named. This rock can be seen at low water. The breadth of this pier 62 feet by 53 feet and a quarter of an inch. The blocks of stone are seven and eight feet long by three and four feet in breadth and deepness, and they rise, stone upon stone, until the pier is 230 feet high.

At the distance of four hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of two hundred and fifty feet, there rise two walls. Continuing outwards, the wall on our right hand, on the Carnarvon shore, does not extend its ponderous bulk far back, for the land is high and bold, and the railway comes along its elevated brow, and at once lays hold of the bridge. But on our left hand, which is the Anglesea shore, the wall is the forehead and end of a mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge.

There, then, are the four spaces before us, across which, in the iron tubes, the railway is laid, namely, two spaces on each side of the centre pier of 460 feet each—(let the reader measure 460 feet on a street or on a road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this structure); and two more spaces of 250 feet respectively, at each end. The tubes are eight in number, each of them 30 feet on the exterior side, and 27 feet high in the interior. Each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. Taking ourselves in our boat underneath the bridge, and looking up, glancing from the Carnarvon side of the Strait, we see two tubes, rather, we should say, masses of iron, for they do not seem to be tubes, lying side by side from the wall already named across the space of 250 feet. They have each a hold upon the stone work, several feet at each end, and they rest upon moveable rollers and balls made of gun metal, the hardest known; those rollers and balls resting on beds of metal, and moving outwards or inwards as the massive tubes of iron expand with heat or contract with cold.

Next we see two others of the same height and width, viz., thirty feet high and fourteen feet wide, lying side by side across the next space of 460 feet, and resting on the masonry as the others. Thirdly we see two more lying side by side across a space of 460 feet; and lastly, two crossing the space of 250 feet. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the landward buildings, the length of the bridge is one-third of a mile.

In height the three piers are, as already said, 230 feet. But they are seventy feet higher than the tubes. These are so massive that their actual elevation above the water seems less than it really is; and so dead and inelegant to the eye, that it was necessary to raise the piers seventy feet above them, to give a show of elegance to the structure. Measuring from low water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 130 feet, the tubes being thirty feet on the side, and the piers seventy feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the two walls which rise upon each shore, are four lions, two at each end of the bridge. The lions contain about 8000 cubic feet of stone. They lie couched, and yet the height of each is twelve feet; the greatest breadth across the body is nine feet; the length twenty-five feet; the breadth of each paw two feet four inches.

As we are now so high as to see the lions in detail, we may look into the interior of the iron tubes. They are made of plates of iron of various thicknesses, rivetted together. The iron increases in thickness as we proceed towards the centre. We now see that the roofs of the tubes are formed of cells, and also the floors. Those cells are formed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of one foot nine inches square, and those of the floor being one foot nine inches wide, and two feet three inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on those cells of the floor. The flat bottom, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest twelve-sixteenths of an inch, but the number of them laid together, and the internal joining, cannot yet be explained. The weight of each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons. In the whole there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. No contracting estimate of the expense of the iron part of the work has been made, as the work may cost more or less, according to circumstances. The masonry was contracted for by B. J. Nowell and Co., at £130,000; but, from alterations in the plans, it will cost (no further alterations being made) £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry by August, 1848. It will contain one million and a half of cubic feet of stone.

When I was there, in May, fifty vessels, of sixty or seventy tons each, were employed in conveying the stones to the works; the red sandstone, of which the inside courses are built, from Runcorn—the blue limestone, of which the outside courses are built, from the sea shores of Anglesea. The quarries on the Anglesea shores opened for this work extended over twenty miles. In the whole there were 1300 men employed, 600 of them at the bridge, the fortnightly wages of the latter amounted to £1300. 3000 cubic feet of timber had been used at that time for stages and scaffolding. Two steam engines were at work on each shore, and a third was being erected on the Britannia Rock, in the centre of the Strait, to hoist the stones, grind mortar, saw timber, and perform other heavy work. On each shore there was a lime kiln, the chips of the limestone falling from the irons of the hewers being burned into lime; and the chips of the red sandstone being ground to powder to make mortar with the lime. There were seventeen gauntries with travelling crabs on each for moving the blocks of stone. Railways diverged and converged, on which trucks run along; and every heavy weight in the building of this wonderful structure was moved as if men were gods, who only willed that huge blocks should take motion, and they took it.

The building of the iron tubes had not then begun; but the stages upon which they are to be built are erected, extended along the Carnavon shore about a quarter of a mile. The plates of iron are in preparation at different places in England and Scotland, and they will be conveyed separately to Wales, and put together on these stages. The tubes will then be conveyed from the shore and elevated to their places in this way. We shall imagine ourselves present while the mighty thing is in process of being done; each of them requiring only about six or eight hours to be removed from the stage upon the shore, and raised to its lofty elevation.

Imagine, then, the day. Is it not a scene worth living for? We are on the shore of Carnarvon, looking across the rapid tide now flowing, to the high shores of Anglesea. A mile below, on the wooded slope, is the beautiful residence of the Marquis of Anglesea; and on the hill nearly opposite to us, overlooking the great work of this great day, is the column erected to commemorate the Marquis and Waterloo, the column having the familiar name of "Lord Anglesea's Leg," he having got this column on the Anglesea hills because he lost a leg on the plains of Belgium. May Stephenson achieve a triumph in art this day, as undoubted as was the triumph of war of Wellington and Anglesea on that day! How glorious for him and for England if he does! But why *if?* He will triumph. He risks nothing here; he has reduced everything to certainty.

The tide is now favourable. A line of barges lying side by side have been placed beneath the stage on which one of the great masses of iron have been built. The stage is removed, and the tube of 1300 tons rests upon the barges. They are towed out upon the water with their monster freight, are brought round, and drawn forward until they and it occupy the space between two of the piers. They are moored and made fast there. The outside width of the tube being fourteen feet, there is a groove in each of the piers wider than that; and at the bottom of the piers stones have been left out to admit the ends of the tubes into the grooves. Those grooves extend upwards as high as the iron is to be elevated, namely, one hundred and thirty feet. At a height considerably above that, within an archway which is in each pier, a hydraulic press of great power is stationed. A chain of remarkable construction, which we cannot now stop to examine and talk about, extends downward from the hydraulic press, and is fastened to the end of the tube. The press is put to work, and it has the power of lifting the mass of iron six feet. This we see, looking only at one pier and at one end of the tube. But a second press and chain are employed simultaneously with this at the other end. When they have raised the large thing six feet, iron girders of great strength are placed underneath it, across the groove, the ends of the girders resting on the stone work of the pier which abuts on each side of the grooves. These being placed, the press stops and allows its iron burthen to rest on them, and the chains are slackened. While slackened, a link, or section of each chain, measuring six feet, is removed. Each is again fastened to its load; the presses are again at work, and the tube is raised six feet higher. Again girders (or bearers) are laid across the grooves: again the gigantic wonder of the world rests in its upward progress; and again the chains are shortened by six feet each; and again and again the press goes to work.

And now this aerial tunnel is high enough—its bottom being 130 feet above the water. The iron bearer, which is never to be removed, and which has upon its upper surface the rollers and balls of metal already named, is placed underneath each end; the press allows the obedient monster to sink into its place; and there it it more solidly at rest than any one will be in his bed to night who has been witness to this day's mighty enterprise.

To-morrow, and the next to-morrow, and the next again, and so forth, the others will be raised, and laid in their places, never to be shaken by gales of wind or deflected by railway burthen. Their own preponderous weight will keep them immovable; the augmentation of burthen will only strengthen them—at least we are told so.

Marlborough-street.—A Modern Romance, *à la* Gil Blas.—*Leoline de Villars,* a handsome young French girl, dressed in full opera costume, was summoned, on Wednesday, before Mr. Hardwick, by Benjamin Ellam, for detaining his portrait, his velvet cap, his two walking-canes, his ring, and his silk handkerchief. The complainant, a short person, of very juvenile and simple appearance, stated that on Sunday a friend and himself were taking a stroll down Regent-street, when they met the defendant and her sister, who nodded to them. Not understanding French himself, he deputed his friend to do the introductory part of the business, and the young ladies suffered himself and friend to see them to their residence, with permission to call the next evening. He took counsel with his friend on the subject, and they came to the unanimous conclusion that their new acquaintances were girls of unblemished character, distinguished birth, and very possibly of large fortune. The appointment was kept, and in the course of their visit Mdle. Leoline was obliging enough to communicate a few particulars of her private history. Her companion was her sister Esther. They were daughters of Count de Villars, whose estate was the castle of the Isle of Bonn. They had resolved to emancipate themselves from the harshness of parental control—had made their escape from the paternal castle—had found their way to England, and had taken a house for five years, intending to lead a pure and lively life in London on the £200 a quarter which they each possessed. The complainant told the magistrate it did strike him as rather singular that two young girls should take a house for five years under such circumstances; but he attributed their determination to their French breeding, and to their want of knowledge of the proprieties of English high life. The warmth of his reception that evening induced him to entreat for another interview. This was granted, and on his arrival in Foley-place with his friend, mademoiselle came down stairs splendidly dressed, but seemingly in a state of despondency. He entreated his friend to inquire the reason of her melancholy. She refused to say at first, but at last was prevailed on to state that for want of a sum of £35 to pay for duty, their valuable goods were detained at the Custom-house. Complainant said he spoke to his friend on this ticklish subject, and expressed his doubt about being able to raise such a large sum of money. His friend told him he would get £20, and then complainant undertook to get £15 from his friends. The money was got together, and he went the next day with Mdle. Leoline and her sister to the Custom-house, and paid £35 on account of duty. Complainant stated that he saw some cases afterwards come from the Custom-house, which he was told contained the valuable property in question. Immediately after this little affair, he found Mdle. Leoline again in a state of despondency, which could only be alleviated by his advancing £25 to paint and decorate the house so as to enable her and her sister to receive his friend and himself in that distinguished manner to which his merits entitled him. Complainant's suspicions began somewhat to be roused, and he laid a plan with his friend to ascertain, if possible, the true character of the ladies who were drawing so largely on their resources. They disguised themselves, watched the house in Foley-place, and soon had ocular demonstration which at once dispelled all doubt. Indignant at the perfidy with which he had been treated, complainant sent at once to demand his property, but he was unsuccessful, and he therefore resorted to a summons.—Mademoiselle Leoline addressed the magistrate with a short statement of the matter in French.—A person named Delusan, landlord of the house in Foley-place, said the fact was, that Ellam and his friend met the two young French ladies in Regent-street one evening, and Ellam introduced himself as the nephew of the Duke of Wellington, and as holding the rank of commander in the Queen's Guards. To prove his assertions, he took Mademoiselle Leoline to the Horse Guards, gave her champagne there, and made her sit down in what he called the Queen's seat. He professed violent love for Mademoiselle Leoline, and gave her at different times various presents; but on the discovery that he was only a shopman, the acquantance was put an end to. The complainant now wanted to get back the gifts he had offered as tokens of affection. Mademoiselle Leoline declared that Delusan's statement was true. Mr. Hardwick, referring to the catalogue of items which Ellam wished to recover, asked him if he had ever sent the young lady his picture. Ellam admitted that he had sent her his portrait, but it was not a gift.—Mr. Hardwick asked him how the young lady got possession of his ring.—Complainant: Why, she took it off my finger one night, and said she would wear it for my sake.—Mr. H.: And your velvet smoking cap?—Compl.: She took it off my head another night, and said she would keep it for my sake.—Mr. H.: And your cane?—Compl.: She would not let me take it away; as she said, if I did, I would not come the next night; but I did come with another cane, and she kept that too, under the same pretence, which I thought was very odd.—Mr. H.: And your silk handkerchief?—Compl.: That she kept too, as she wanted something to remember me by. The handkerchief was round something that I sent to her. Mr. H.: What are you?—Compl.: I am in the employ of Messrs. Swaine and Co., whip-makers, Piccadilly. The male friend of the defendant here stated that he had received a note from one of the partners to the effect that the two canes were to be detained, as they were believed to be Messrs. Swain's property, and that those gentlemen desired to examine more minutely into the affair. The complainant was shown this note. He admitted it was from his employers, but said he had no doubt he would be able to clear up matters satisfactorily. He wished for the magistrate to remand the case until his solicitor could attend.—Mr. Hardwick did not see there was any real necessity for a remand. As far as the canes were concerned, the note of Messrs. Swain and Co. disposed of that part of the business. The portrait, the ring, the handkerchief, and the smoking cap, appeared to him to have been given as pledges of love, and he did not, therefore, feel justified in ordering them to be restored. The evidence showed that the parties had mutually attempted to deceive each other. The defendant had represented herself to be some princess or countess, and the complainant had endeavoured to pass himself off as a relative of a distinguished family. He should dismiss the summons.

The Veil of Mary Queen of Scots.—This veil, said to be that with which the unfortunate Mary covered her head on the scaffold, after the executioner had wounded the unhappy victim in the shoulder by a false blow, still exists; and is still, we believe, in the possession of Sir J. S. Hippisley, Bart., whose father, Sir J. C. Hippisley, had an engraving made from it, by Matteo Dioltavi, in Rome, in 1818, and gave copies to his friends. The veil is embroidered with gold spangles by (as it is said) the Queen's own hand, in regular rows, crossing each other, so as to form small squares, and edged with a gold border, to which a border has been subsequently joined, in which the following words are embroidered in letters of gold:—"Velum Serenissimæ Mariæ, Scotiæ et Galliæ Reginæ Martyris, quo induebatur dum ab Heretica ad mortem injustissimam condemnata fuit: Anno Sal. MDLXXXVI. a nobilissima matrona Anglican a diu conservatum et tandem, donationis ergo Deo et Societati Jesu Consecratum." On the plate there is an inscription, with a double certificate of its authenticity, which states that this veil, a family treasure of the expelled house of Stuart, was finally in possession of the last male representative of that royal house, the Cardinal of York, who preserved it for many years in his private chapel, among the most precious relics, and at his death bequeathed it to Sir J. C. Hippisley, together with a valuable Plutarch, and a codex with painted (illuminated) letters, and a gold coin struck in Scotland in the reign of Queen Mary; and it was especially consecrated by Pope Pius VII., in his palace on the Quirinal, April 29, 1818. Sir J. C. Hippisley, during a former residence at Rome, had been very intimate with the Cardinal of York, and was instrumental in obtaining for him, when he with the other Cardinals emigrated to Venice, in 1798, a pension of £4000 a year from the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.), but for which the fugitive Cardinal, all of whose revenues were seized by the French, would have been exposed to the greatest distress. The Cardinal desired to requite this service by the bequest of what he considered so valuable. According to a note on the plate, the veil is eighty-nine inches long (English) and forty-three broad, so that it seems to have been rather a kind of shawl or scarf than a veil.—*Patrician.*

Melancholy Suicide of a Clergyman.—The *Dublin Evening Post* says:—"It becomes our most painful duty to record the death of the Rev. Alexander Hoops, rector of Glankeen, county Tipperary, which took place at his glebe, on Sunday, the 15th instant, under the most distressing circumstances. A local correspondent thus writes:—"But two hours after he returned from officiating in his church, labouring under strong mental derangement, he put an end to his life with a loaded pistol, by his own hand. For some time his family observed that he was suffering under unusual depression of spirits owing to the harrowing scenes of distress among the starving poor around him, in behalf of whom his warmest sympathies were called forth. Previous to the carrying out of the Government measures of relief, he was daily to be seen distributing with his own hands meal procured by private subscription, to the famishing multitudes around him. In ministering to their wants the interests of his own family were almost disregarded. Subsequently the reverend gentleman filled the office of Chairman of the Relief Committee. Advanced as he was in years, and possessing an over-sensitive mind, its onerous duties proved too much for him. He was sinking beneath their weight until, by the advice of his friends, he resigned the office. But his mind was not thereby relieved from the intense pressure of anxiety. The gloom became settled, and his name may now be added to the long list of generous men who have fallen victims to their devotedness in the cause of our famishing poor, and who, in showing mercy to others, have had no mercy on themselves. This sad event has thrown his own immediate family, the poor of his parish, and the numerous circle of his friends, into the deepest affliction." The *Tipperary Vindicator* says:—"The Rev. Mr. Hoops committed the rash deed by placing a loaded pistol to his head, and literally blowing out his brains. An inquest was held by T. O'Meara, Esq., county coroner, and a verdict according to the circumstance was returned."

Printing by Steam.—He first brought the steam-engines to the assistance of the Press. Familiar as the discovery is now, there was a time when it was fraught with difficulties as great as those which Fulton has overcome on one element and Stephenson on another. To take off 5000 impressions in an hour was once deemed as ridiculous a conception as to paddle a ship fifteen miles against wind and tide, or to drag in that time a train of carriages weighing a hundred tons fifty miles. Mr. Walter was early resolved that there should be no impossibility of printing by steam. As early as the year 1804 an ingenious compositor named Thomas Martyn, had invented a self-acting machine for working the press, and had produced a model which satisfied Mr. Walter of the feasibility of the scheme. Being assisted by Mr. Walter with the necessary funds, he made considerable progress towards the completion of his work, in the course of which he was exposed to much personal danger from the hostility of the pressmen, who vowed vengeance against the man whose innovations threatened destruction to their craft. To such a length was their opposition carried, that it was found necessary to introduce the various pieces of the machine into the premises with the utmost possible secrecy, while Martyn was obliged to shelter himself under various disguises in order to escape their fury. Mr. Walter, however, was not yet permitted to reap the fruits of his enterprise. On the very eve of success he was doomed to bitter disappointment. He had exhausted his own funds in the attempt, and his father, who had hitherto assisted him, became disheartened, and refused him any further aid. The project was therefore for the time abandoned. Mr. Walter, however, was not the man to be deterred from what he had once resolved to do. He gave his mind incessantly to the subject, and engaged aid from all quarters, with his usual munificence. In the year 1814 he was induced by a clerical friend, in whose judgment he confided, to make a fresh experiment; and accordingly the machinery of the amiable and ingenious Kœnig, assisted by his young friend Bauer, was introduced—not, indeed, at first into the *Times* office, but into the adjoining premises, such caution being thought necessary from the threatened violence of the pressmen. Here the work advanced, under the frequent inspection and advice of the friend alluded to. At one period these two able mechanics suspended their anxious toil, and left the premises in disgust. After the lapse, however, of about three days, the same gentleman discovered their retreat, induced them to return, showed them to their surprise their difficulty conquered, and the work still in progress. The night in which this curious machine was first brought into use in its new abode was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to any one whose inventions might suspend their employment—"destruction to him and his traps." They were directed to wait for expected news from the continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room, and astonished its occupants by telling them that "the *Times* was already printed by steam! That if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that, if they were peaceable, their wages should be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured"—a promise which was, no doubt, faithfully performed—and having so said, he distributed several copies among them. Thus was this most hazardous enterprise undertaken and successfully carried through, and printing by steam on an almost gigantic scale given to the world.—*Memoir of Mr. Walters.*

Uniformity of Time by Telegraph.—The Electric Telegraph Company are now making such arrangements as will enable them to communicate the true time, as observed daily at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, to every station on the various lines of railway where the Company have a telegraph station, and of course to all large towns throughout the kingdom. It is now the daily practice at Greenwich, at one o'clock, to indicate the true time by dropping a ball from the upper part of the Observatory, which being telegraphed to the Admiralty, and signalised to the shipping on the Thames, enables ships' chronometers to be adjusted. The contrivance by which the Telegraph Company propose to extend the knowledge of this exact time throughout the kingdom is exceedingly simple. It is intended that the ball, immediately on being detached at the top of its fall, should strike a spring, which, connected with the various lines of electric wires of the Company, will instantly strike a bell at every station. Thus it is not only possible and practicable, but what in all probability will be a matter of daily experience ere very long—that before the ball at the Greenwich Observatory shall have reached the ground in its fall, the electric bell at Manchester will have been struck and set ringing; so that the people there shall know it is one o'clock at Greenwich before the ball announcing that fact there has finished falling a few feet!

Thick and Thin Sowing.—Among the movements of our day none strike us as being so impressive or so important as that which is converting agriculture into a science. In the discussion at Northampton, philosophers, such as the Reverend Mr. Huxtable, were joined by practical farmers, whose intelligent and animated remarks showed how thoroughly their minds have been roused. Analysis is applied now, not merely to the component parts of the soil, but also to the processes of vegetation and its hinderances; so that we are approaching the time when every process will be expounded by its rationale. It is no real ground for regret that the experiments hitherto have been mostly empirical; all enquiries are so in their early stage; but it occurs to us—speaking with deference, as mere uninitiated and admiring spectators of others labours—that the result of inquiry might be hastened, by shaping it in some cases according to a prearranged and defined formula. The lecture delivered by Mr. Thompson on thick and thin wheat-sowing suggests a case in point. Mr. Thompson made experiments on the comparative results of sowing wheat by broad-cast and by dibbling; and he found, contrary to the received expectation, that the produce by dibbling was far less. The plants did not come up; and when they did, the more abundant tillering of the dibbled plants caused them to come to maturity somewhat later. On the other hand, the number of heads per plant, and the weight per ear, were greater in the dibbled plants. Mr. Thompson found that, in dibbling, the seed was often destroyed by worms; and from all the circumstances he came to the following conclusions,—that thin sowing does not answer where the soil is thin; that it does not answer where the land is ill cultivated. Before, however, we can be in possession of conclusions sufficiently generalized to afford a rationale of the relation between the depth of soil and thin or thick sowing, so as to furnish a settled guide for practice, it would seem desirable to conduct the inquiry on a plan at once more generalized and more specific. We all perceive that vegetation depends upon due supplies to each plant of the chemical ingredients in the soil, of the water which is, as in the animal economy, the circulating medium, and of the gases supplied by the atmosphere: but what, in any case, is the due proportion between all? It would be interesting to have replies to such questions as the following. Supposing that any given plant were cultivated in a climate and soil the best suited to it, what should be the quantity of soil allotted to each seed? what should be the proportion between the cubical contents of soil so allotted and its upper superfices? what mode of culture results in the largest amount of produce on a given surface? and (not strictly the converse of the last question) what is the smallest quantity of soil, in weight or inches, by which a perfect plant can be produced?—*Spectator.*

A Bath paper reports a singular case of drowning. "A short time since Mr. Henry Ralph, yeoman, of Bagber, near Sturminster, Dorset, went to bathe in the river adjoining his farm. He was followed by his favourite dog: and, as Mr. Ralph was swimming in the stream, the animal out of fondness for his master also took the water, and got on his master's back, which obliged him to turn himself over; and when in this position, the dog again got on his bosom and neck, which caused his master to sink, to rise no more alive. A youth, a servant of the deceased, witnessed the sad catastrophe without being able to render any assistance."

Remarkable Antipathies.—Amatus Lusitanus relates the case of a monk who fainted when he beheld a rose, and never quitted his cell while that flower was blooming. Orfila (a less questionable authority) gives the account of the painter Vincent, who was seized with violent vertigo, and swooned, when there were roses in the room. Valtain gives the history of an officer who was thrown into convulsions and losts his senses by having pinks in his chamber. Orfila also relates the history of a lady, forty-six years of age, of a hale constitution, who could never be present when a decoction of linseed was preparing, without being troubled in the course of a few minutes with a general swelling of the face, followed by fainting and a loss of the intellectual faculties, which symptoms continued for four-and-twenty hours. Montaigne remarks, on this subject, that there were men who dreaded an apple more than a cannon-ball. Zimmerman tells us of a lady who could not endure the feeling of silk and satin, and shuddered when touching the velvety skin of a peach: other ladies cannot bear the feel of fur. Boyle records a case of a man who experienced a natural abhorrence of honey; a young man invariably fainted when the servant swept his room. Hippocrates mentions one Nicanor, who swooned whenever he heard a flute, and Shakspeare has alluded to the strange effect of the bagpipe. Boyle fell into a syncope when he heard the splashing of water; Scaliger turned pale at the sight of water-cresses; Erasmus experienced febrile symptoms when smelling fish; the Duke d'Epernon swooned on beholding a leveret, although a hare did not produce the same effect; Tycho Brahe fainted at the sight of a fox; Henry III. of France, at that of a cat; and Marshal d'Albret at a pig. The horror that whole families entertain of cheese is well known.—*Dr. Millingen's Mind and Matter.*

DIED.

At West Maitland, on the morning of the 6th instant, after a short but severe illness, Thomas Jones, only son of Mr. P. E. Cadell, aged two years and two months.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, Robert, the infant son of A. and M. A. Reynolds, 171, George-street.

On the 7th July last, at Upper Homerton, William Steinmetz, Esq., in the 78th year of his age.

Chapel of St. Mark, Darling Point,
December 6th, 1847.

AT a VESTRY, held this day, it was resolved—"That in consequence of the urgent need there exists for additional Church room, a PUBLIC MEETING of the parishioners and others interested in the spiritual welfare of this district be held THIS DAY, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, in the Chapel of St. Mark, to consider and adopt the best means for the immediate erection of a PARISH CHURCH."

(Signed) F. T. CUSACK RUSSELL, A.B.,
Minister.
T. WARE SMART,
T. S. MORT,
T. WHISTLER SMITH,
Churchwardens.

THE HONORABLE THE SPEAKER WILL TAKE THE CHAIR. 9037

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH

RESOLVED, that as the site for the New Church has now been determined and measured, this Committee, without further delay, adopt measures for proceeding with the erection of the Church; and that they may be enabled to ascertain what funds are likely within a short period to be available, they do respectfully entreat the subscribers and friends to pay their several instalments as early as practicable; also, that a list of all donations and subscriptions paid on or before 31st instant, be published in January proximo. 9188

WEEKLY HORSE SALES.—Residents in the country are respectfully informed that there is a sale by auction of horses and carriages EVERY SATURDAY, at Stewart's Veterinarium, in York-street, near the Barrack gate.

There is ample accommodation for horses, broken or unbroken, and advances are made on stock entered for unreserved sale. 6901

CURRANTS.—A few carotcels of very superior quality on sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
8697 Queen-street.

TO CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—Prime Beef, in tierces; Colonial Pork, in barrels and tierces; and Ox Tongues, in small packages, for sale.

The above can be supplied cheaper than any other house in town.

ROBERT KING,
Broker and Agent.
Queen's-place 9314

"THE BRITISH TAR."—On Sale at Stewart's Stables, York-street, the thorough-bred entire colt "The British Tar," got by Septimus, out of Miss Emily. He is now three years old, remarkably docile, quiet to ride, and his colour is a rich dark brown. 9209

3620 REALLY CHOICE SHEEP;
TOGETHER WITH
327 ACRES VALUABLE LAND,
COMMANDING
A VALUABLE RUN.

THE following Sheep, together with the Stations, have been placed in the hands of the undersigned for private sale:—

500 Ewes, 2 to 3 years
920 Ditto, 3 to 5 ditto
400 Ditto, mixed ages
1100 Hoggetts, half ewes and half wethers about 18 months old
620 Wethers, 2 to 4 years
80 Rams, principally Maxwell's breed

3620 More or less.

ALL WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED.

And deliverable on the 1st day of March, 1848.

The Sheep are of the very best description, as can be shown by the high figure offered for this year's clip.

A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD

of 327 Acres of purchased land, situate on Gambring Creek, near Hartley, and commanding a valuable, and, in any season, a really well watered run for from six thousand to eight thousand sheep, with four-roomed dwelling, huts, yards, &c., upon it

WILL BE GIVEN IN.

☞ To young beginners or parties averse to the inconveniences of distant stations, this compact and desirable property offers advantages seldom to be met with. The distance from Sydney is only about 80 miles.

For the particulars and terms on application to

THOMAS S. MORT,
9205 Auctioneer and Agent.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

THE Undersigned will make cash advances on Wool, upon its arrival at his Stores, intended for sale either by auction or Private contract, and will, if required, store it for *ninety days previous to sale* RENT FREE.

Commission for effecting sale only ONE PER CENT. SAMUEL LYONS
Auctioneer,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
August 4. 192

WOOL, OIL, AND TALLOW.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Oil, and Tallow, or will make advances on shipments of the same, if consigned to their correspondents, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
7677 Campbell's Wharf

THE Undersigned will advance on Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, consigned to Mr. Robert Brooks, London.

R. TOWNS.
Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point,
December 3. 8876

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of Wool, and will also make liberal advances on Wool consigned to his agents in London or Liverpool.

JAMES SIMMONS,
7608 Wholesale Stores, Hunter-street.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advances thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT,
Waterloo Warehouse

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of wool, or will make liberal advances on the same consigned to his friends, Messrs. Henry E. and M. Moses, London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 7. 9075

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash Buyer of WOOL, or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE consigned to his friends in England.

On sale, boiled and raw LINSEED OIL, (Joy's brand) just landed in iron drums and small casks; also, LIVERPOOL SALT in bags, and WHITE CLOVER SEED in prime condition.

N.B.—Wools repacked and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.,
Wool Stores, 136, George-street South,
8692 Near the Hay Market.

MANEROO.—Wool will be conveyed by the June, steamer, from Boyd Town to Sydney during the ensuing season at 4s per bale. 5379

WILLIAM SNOW.—Take notice, unless you call and pay me what you owe, the two horses left by you with me will be sold in fourteen days from this date.

JOHN COPAS.
Wollongong, December 9. 9190

SHEEP OR CATTLE.—Wanted, on such terms as may be agreed on, about 500 Head of Cattle, or a few Sheep, by a settler in the south country, whose station is at all seasons well grassed and watered. Apply to

JOHN STEWART,
9210 York street.

WANTED TO RENT a Small Cottage, within a short distance from Sydney. A situation on the opposite side of the harbour would be preferred. Apply by letter, stating terms, to H. T., *Herald* Office. 9217

WANTED, a Cottage, with six rooms, detached kitchen and garden. One at Woolloomooloo or Surry Hills would be preferred, for which a liberal rent will be given. Application to be made to CHARLES APPLETON AND CO., Pitt-street. 9099

WANTED, A FARM LABOURER. Apply at Mr. SPENCER's, 14, Wentworth-place.
December 10. 9193

WANTED, for a merchant's counting house, a Clerk, accustomed to books and accounts. Apply to H. S., *Herald* Office, if by letter post paid.
Sydney, December 7. 9046

TO MILLERS.—Wanted, a thorough practical miller, to proceed to the interior a short distance; he must produce satisfactory testimonials of character, and write a good hand, for further particulars apply to

FRANCIS GAUNSON,
George-street.
December 8. 9133

TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Wanted, a situation as Superintendent of a grazing establishment, by a gentleman of nine years' colonial experience in the management of sheep and cattle, and who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a large establishment. The advertiser can give the highest reference as to competency and respectability. Direct, if by letter, post-paid, to Mr. JOHN STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon, York-street. 9019

HORSE ASTRAY.—A Black Horse, with docked tail, branded H on near shoulder, having for some time past been running at the station of the undersigned, and doing damage to fences, this is to give notice that unless claimed within one month from this date, he will be sold to defray expenses.

D. R. GALE.
Glen Roy, by Gundagai, December 10. 9208

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, a black horse, with white face, two hind feet white, and branded G on the near shoulder. Whoever will give such information as shall lead to his recovery shall receive a reward of one pound if strayed, and five pounds if stolen, on application to Mr. G. GALVIN, Tarcutter Creek, near Gundagai.
December 4. 8965

LADY'S BROOCH LOST.—On Saturday last, between Pitt and Market streets and Erskine-street, a pebble brooch, set in gold, representing a butterfly. A reward of Ten Shillings will be paid to any person bringing the same to the *Herald* Office.
December 9. 9213

TO BE LET, the Offices, Cellars, and Sheds, in Pitt-street, adjoining Terry's Buildings, lately occupied by Mr. Bennett, Wool Broker. Apply at J. RICKARDS's Stores, Reiby-passage, George-street. 9078

BUSINESS PREMISES.—TO LET, that most desirable Shop and Premises, recently occupied as the Sydney Exchange, situated in the best part of George-street, and within two doors of the General Post Office.

Auctioneers, Drapers, Ironmongers, and Grocers requiring commodious premises, in a first-rate situation, have now an opportunity of suiting themselves; possession may be had immediately. For terms apply at J. RICKARD's stores, in the rear of the premises. 9079

TO LET, a House with eight rooms, in good condition, with every convenience. It is delightfully situated, with a view of the water. Rent moderate.

Apply for particulars at No. 2, Morris's-place, Lower Fort-street. 8998

TO LET, the centre Verandah Cottage, No. 2, Brisbane-street, South Head Road. Rent, £40 per annum. Possession can be given on the 1st January next. Apply to Mr. S. LYONS, George-street and Charlotte-place. 9010

IMPROVING LEASES.—To be let on clearing leases, in such lots as may be required, the Piperston Estate, situated only four miles from Sydney, either by land or water. To industrious tenants the above will be let on very liberal terms; there is a creek of never failing fresh water running through the estate. Apply to JOHN KEELE, Esq., Yangeedin, on the land; or WALTER BEAMES, Sydney. 7717

TO LET, that commodious family residence, with grounds attached, called Grantham House, Liverpool; well adapted for a school. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM, King George Inn, Liverpool. 7430

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOOTS AND SHOES, MUSTARDS AND PICKLES,
EX RAYMOND.

MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock, without any reserve,

Children's boots and shoes
Girls' ditto ditto
Ditto Spanish ditto
Men's boots and shoes
Stuff shoes, French clogs
½ lb. Mustards, pint pickles
½ pint Salad oils, hair brushes, assorted
Lamp cottons, Mordan's patent black leads
Black lead pencils, penknives
Shoe brushes
Six eight-day dials (Frodsham)
Walking sticks, tailors' measures, pocket books, &c.

HORSES,
BY AUCTION.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At eleven o'clock,

A saddle mare, a very powerful and well-bred saddle horse, a boy's pony, a stout cob, (equal to any weight,) a journey horse, a town hack, a gig and saddle horse, and several other horses. 9207

PEMBROKE PARK.
TO THE INDUSTRIOUS FARMER.
IMPORTANT SALE
OF RICH ALLUVIAL LAND, WITH EXTENSIVE RIVER FRONTAGE, IN A DENSELY POPULATED DISTRICT.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

HAS much pleasure in informing the inhabitants of the Hunter, Paterson, and William Rivers, that he has received instructions from

CAPTAIN JOHN LEWIS,
(Formerly of Morpeth, but now of Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Wales,)

to submit to public competition, on the Ground,

ON MONDAY, 10TH JANUARY,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

The whole of that magnificent property so well known as the

PEMBROKE PARK ESTATE,

bounded on the south by land belonging to John Eales, Esq., on the west by the estate of J. Macdonald, Esq.; on the east by the late Mr. Malcolm's property; and on the north by the

RIVER PATERSON,

and presenting an opportunity that rarely occurs for a man to become the architect of his own fortune.

Arrangements have been made to divide the estate in such a manner that persons of the humblest means may safely purchase; and the terms offered are such that the land will absolutely produce the amount necessary to pay for it before it is required.

LOT 1,
contains 25 acres, bounded on the north by the River Paterson, immediately opposite the estate of Dr. Scott, and on the east by a road leading to Morpeth, on the west by Mr. Macdonald, and on the south by

LOT 2,
comprising 21½ acres, on which is erected that very commodious and substantial cottage, known as "Moore Park House," at present inhabited by the Rev. G. A. Myddleton. This plot of ground is yielding periodical crops of lucerne, which have proved exceedingly profitable. The house was built at a great expense, and is fit for the reception of a respectable family.

LOT 3
consists of twenty acres, adjoining the above.

LOT 4
is bounded by a reserved road sixty-six feet wide, which divides it from the land of John Eales, Esq. It also adjoins Lot 3, and contains eighteen acres.

LOT 5
comprises twenty-one and a half acres, with a frontage to the road leading to Morpeth.

LOT 6
adjoins the above, with a frontage to the same road, and is composed of 25 acres

LOT 7
is bounded on one side by a continuation of the same road, and on another side by the river Paterson, opposite the property of Captain Livingstone; it contains 33 acres, on which is erected the cottage now inhabited by Mr. Thornton, and known as Pembroke cottage: it is also well provided with out-houses, stores, &c.

LOT 8
also runs down the river, adjoining the above, and consists of 35½ acres.

LOT 9
comprises 27½ acres, with a frontage to the River, opposite the estate of "Hinton," the property of the late R. C. Dillin, Esq.

The Auctioneer feels it quite unnecessary to expatiate on the advantages this sale offers—they must be self-evident. *Rich land—never-failing crops—water carriage*—nothing required but *industry* to make the land purchase itself.

TERMS:—
Twenty per cent. cash deposit; the remainder by bills at six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

A luncheon will be provided. 9219

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock,
The undermentioned goods, just landed, from Hobart Town:

As usual,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

One bale 8-4 and 9-4 blankets
One ditto scarlet serge shirts
One case assorted hosiery
One ditto ditto ribbons
One ditto ditto dresses
One bale flannels
One case cotton handkerchiefs
One ditto sundries

Many of the above goods being out of a retail stock, they will be sold with all faults.
Terms at sale. 9160

JUST LANDED, EX ST. GEORGE,
EIGHTY-FIVE PACKAGES LONDON AND MANCHESTER GOODS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

HAS received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

The undermentioned splendid assortment of drapery:—

Three cases superior printed muslin dresses
Two ditto ditto de laine ditto
One ditto ditto balzarine ditto
Eight ditto rich town prints
Two ditto printed furnitures
Three ditto small plates
Four bales 36-inch sheetings
Two ditto 36-inch fine longcloths
Two cases 9-8 fine supers
Four bales 30, 33, and 36-inch grey shirtings
Two ditto 72-inch grey sheetings
Two ditto cotton ticks
Two ditto linen ditto
Two ditto 30 and 36-inch bleached dowlas
Two cases 36-inch brown hollands
One ditto 3-4 huckabacks
One ditto white moleskins
Two ditto drab ditto
Two cases 3-4 drab cords
One ditto 3-4 white ditto
Two ditto white drills
One ditto bleached duck
One bale 8-4 blankets
One ditto 9-4 ditto
One ditto scarlet serge shirts
One ditto blue ditto ditto
Two cases regatta ditto
One ditto white shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Two bales heavy Scotch twill shirts
Four cases drab moleskin trousers
One ditto white ditto
Two ditto millers' drab
One ditto fancy satin vests
One ditto light Valencia ditto
One ditto sleeved ditto
One case white cotton hose
One ditto black ditto ditto
One ditto white ditto braces
One ditto children's socks
One ditto 4-4 Irish linen
One ditto diaper towels
One ditto bandannas
One ditto rich fancy ribbons
One ditto ditto ditto shawls
One ditto Tuscan bonnets
One ditto Dunstable ditto
One ditto French flowers
One ditto ditto kid gloves
One ditto coutille stays

This being positively an unreserved sale, buyers will do well to be in early attendance.
Terms at Sale. 9101

ANTWERP GOODS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

A large assortment of Foreign Goods, consisting of the following articles—

Men's brown cotton pants, drawers, and shirts
Children's dresses, cloaks, bonnets, hoods, and trousers
Ladies' petticoats, vests, and drawers
Men's brown and coloured half-hose.

The above Goods are quite different to any thing of the kind hitherto imported, and are well adapted to the climate. Similar goods have met with an enormous sale in the home markets, and are allowed to be much superior to British manufacture.

Terms at sale.
WITHOUT RESERVE. 9146

TASSELS, GIRDLES, GIMPS, AND FRINGES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

One case, containing a general assortment of Gimps, Fringes, Girdles, and Tassels.
Terms at sale. 9147

TO TAILORS.
SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, AND TRIMMINGS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

ONE CASE SUPERFINE CLOTHS, CONSISTING OF WOOL BLACKS, INVISIBLES, AND BLUES
One case black and blue Cashmeres
One ditto fancy doeskins
One ditto superior 35 threads, in black, blue, whitey brown, and drabs
Three pieces superior black silk serge
An assortment of raven and twists of the very best quality
One piece superior black collar velvet

Terms at sale. 9148

BLACK DUCAPES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

ONE CASE SUPERIOR BLACK DUCAPES, just landed, in beautiful order.
Terms at sale. 9182

FANCY SILK BUTTONS, FROGS, BLACK SATINETS AND SHAWLS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL sell by public auction, at his rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Three cases containing a splendid assortment of fancy silk buttons, in round, daisy, and oval, silk frogs, rich black satinets, and rich fancy summer shawls,

JUST LANDED EX ST. GEORGE.
Terms at Sale. 9212

FLOOR CLOTHS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL SELL by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, THE 10TH DECEMBER,
At one o'clock precisely,

Six cases oil cloths, assorted widths, from ½ yard to 3-4.
Terms at sale. 9145

POSITIVE SALE OF AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND.
AT PADDINGTON, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
MR. W. G. MOORE

HAS received instructions from the Proprietor, to sell, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,

One Allotment of Land, with slab cottage built on the same.

This allotment is twenty feet by eighty in depth, being lot No. 27 in Union-street, well known as one of Cowlishaw's allotments.

This advertisement will only appear once, and the property will be sold on Monday evening for cash. 9215

BOOKS.
THIS EVENING.
MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL SELL, THIS EVENING, at the Labour Bazaar,

A number of second-hand BOOKS, now on view. 9206

TWENTY-TWO CASES HATS,
JUST LANDED,
FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

TWENTY-TWO CASES HATS, consisting of—
Black Paris hats, all qualities, new fashionable shapes
Drab felt hats, broad brims and good qualities, &c., &c.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 9166

NINE TRUNKS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,

NINE TRUNKS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, consisting of—
Ladies' lasting shoes
Ladies' kid ditto
Ladies' patent ditto
Ditto sealskin ditto
Children's assorted ditto

WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 9165

IMPORTANT SALE OF 4 HOUSES IN DIXON STREET,
AND
1 FORTUNATE SHARE IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. STUBBS respectfully notifies that he will sell by public auction,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At the Mart, King-street,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

A very valuable RENT ROLL, which will be amazingly influenced by the arrival of

THE EMIGRANTS,
in a few weeks,

consisting of four good Houses, situate in Dixon-street, opposite Mr. Rayner's Cloth Manufactory, and just the kind of Houses which poor people like,

☞ They are all brick-built, and all tenanted, and bringing in
£32 10s. per annum.

Also,—
One Share in the Bank of New South Wales, £50 paid up, with the dividend.
Terms at sale. 8297

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock,

First—A large collection of furniture, consisting of bedstead and bedding, tables, cheffoniers, chairs, sofa, chests drawers, sideboards, wash-hand stands, bronzed fenders and fire-irons, toilet glasses, &c., &c.

After which,
Several excellent horses
Splendid phaeton
1 Capital gig
1 Light spring cart
3 Strong drays
&c., &c.

Also,
A variety of sundries, comprising—
Dinner and breakfast sets, damask table cloths
Diaper children's tunics, chimney glasses, cigars
Block tin dish covers, quarter-sheets fine teas
Soap, blacking, ketchup
6 Hogsheads wine.

Terms, cash. 9195

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE
OF
EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE,
TO CLOSE VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
AT THE STORES OF R. M. ROBEY, ESQ.,
427, George-street,
TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the above gentleman to sell by auction, at his Stores, 427, George-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
To commence at half-past ten o'clock precisely,

The following extensive assortment of earthenware and glass, comprising—
Willow pattern dinner, pie, and cheese plates
Ditto dishes, 9 to 18 inch
Ditto covered dishes, 10 inch
Chamber services, light blue and coloured
Ewers, basins, and chambers
Printed bowls and mugs
Dipt bowls, and C C pudding bowls
Large size breakfast cups and saucers, light blue and colours
Ditto ditto ditto, in flowing blue
Dinner services, in flowing blue patterns
Ditto ditto, light blue and colours

GLASSWARE.
Cut decanters
Cut half-pint tumblers
Cut wine glasses
Plain half-pint tumblers,

☞ This being an unreserved sale to close various accounts, affords to intending purchasers the best opportunity they can have in laying in cheap stocks for the wool season.
Terms at sale. 8828

TABLE LAMPS,
JUST LANDED.
TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 13TH,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

One package table lamps, comprising—
Bronze and lacquered French lamps
Ditto and ditto with ormolu mounting, glass pillar
Ditto ditto ruby gilt glass pillar
Shades, cottons, and chimneys

Terms at sale. 9170

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5 CASES NUREMBERG TOYS,
SUPERIOR ASSORTMENTS.
4 PACKAGES ORNAMENTS, FLOWER VASES, &c.,
JUST LANDED, EX ST. GEORGE,
SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS PRESENTS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
TO SHIPPERS, TOY DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 13TH DECEMBER,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

Three packages Ornaments, comprising—
Flower vases and tubes
Beakers
Bed room candlesticks
Toilet bottles
Match and pill boxes
Cornucopeans
China Pompeian jugs
Ornaments, tapers
Powder boxes
Inkstands, baskets, &c., &c.

Five cases Nuremberg Toys, comprising a great variety of—
Games
Puzzles, theatres
Dramas and panoramas
Architectural games
Toys—box and assorted
Daguerreot pes
Embroidery frames
Dolls and shops
Figures, horses, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

☞ The whole of the goods will be on show two days previous to day of sale. 9191

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN LUNACY.
In the matter of Jane Ann Inch, a lunatic.

TO BE LET BY AUCTION, on Building Leases for thirty-one years, in two lots, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Equity, made in the matter of Jane Ann Inch, a lunatic, with the approbation of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, Master in Equity of the said Court, at a time and place of which due notice will be given, certain freehold premises, situate in Pitt-street and Castlereagh-street, Sydney, particulars whereof may, in a short time, be had (gratis) at the Master's Office, and at the office of Randolph John Want, Solicitor, 376, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SAMUEL FREDERICK MILFORD,
8262 Master in Equity.

POSTPONED SALE.
UNRESERVED SALE
OF
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRUSHWARE, &c., &c.
TO CLOSE VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of
MR. ROBERT SPARROW,
Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY and CUTLERY, comprising nails, files, chains, flat irons, table knives and forks, pocket knives, razors, saddlery and saddles, ironmongery &c., &c.

The whole will be sold without the slightest reserve, being to close various consignments.
Terms at sale. 9200

SECONDS FLOUR.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.
At 11 o'clock,

13 TONS SECONDS FLOUR.

Terms—Cash. 9196

ENGLISH WHITE SOAP.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11,
At 11 o'clock,

1½ TON ENGLISH WHITE SOAP.
Terms at sale. 9204

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE,
WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, AND GLUE PIECES.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.
At 12 o'clock,

10 BALES FLEECE WOOL
413 Sheepskins
3 Casks tallow
2 Tons glue pieces

Terms—Cash. 9198

GREAT UNRESERVED BOOK SALE.
2500 VOLUMES.
TO BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS, SETTLERS, CAPTAINS, AND OTHERS.
SUPERIOR STANDARD WORKS,
HANDSOMELY BOUND,
JUST LANDED, EX JOHNSTONE AND ST. GEORGE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock,

7 CASES CHOICE WORKS, of the very latest editions, just received, ex Johnstone and St. George, and admirably adapted as presents for the forthcoming season, comprising—

Commissioner on Ireland, Kepple's Borneo, Paula Monte, Knights of Gwynne, Wandering Jew, by Eugène Sue, 3 vols., beautifully illustrated, Schlosser's 18th Century, 6 vols., Syria and the Holy Land, Kohhausche's Germany, M'Culloch's Free Nation, 2 vols., My Own Annual, 15 vols., Irish Diamonds, Archalogical Album, Poems by Mallem, Finden's Beauties, by Moore, 1 and 2 series, Nicholas Nickleby, in morocco, Series of Diagrams, Harding's Principles of Art, 3 sets, Finden's Beauties, coloured, Humphrey's Clock, Dumas, Celebrated Crimes, Kohl's Russia, Mysteries of Paris, by Eugene Sue, Hall's Ireland, Chamber's Works complete, Robinson Crusoe, Valpy's Shakespeare, 15 vols., Percy's Reliques, Asmodeus, Maunder's Treasury, Hand Book of Swindling, Chili and La Plata, Poor Jack, Handy Andy, Rollin's Ancient History, Arthur O'Leary, Roscoe's North and South Wales, 2 vols., illustrated, Valentine Vox, Gil Blas Windsor Castle, Old St. Paul's, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, China illustrated, Montgomery's Meditations, Children's Story Books, Fairy Tales, Christmas and New Year's Presents, &c.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.
Terms at sale. 9199

IMPORTANT TO
WINE MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, INNKEEPERS, SETTLERS, CAPTAINS, AND OTHERS.
EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF
WINES.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE BEST WINES,
Comprising—
In wood and bottle—
Port
Sherry
Champagne
Claret
Hock
Marsala

These Wines comprise some of the choicest ever imported into this market, and are particularly worthy of the attention of all buyers for the Christmas trade. Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready for delivery on the 9th instant, or will be forwarded, per post, to country buyers.

Full particulars in a future advertisement. 9201

SUMMER TROUSERINGS, BROAD CLOTHS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, JAVA HATS, &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at his rooms,
ON FRIDAY, 17TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

4 CASES CASHMERE CLOTHS, light summer trouserings, &c., of the most fashionable styles
4 Cases superfine and superlative broad cloths, blue, black, and drab
5 Cases Java hats
3 Cases printed muslins
8 Cases prints

Terms at sale. 9197

PETTY'S HOTEL.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THAT SPLENDID AND VALUABLE PROPERTY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC COMPETITION,
EARLY IN JANUARY NEXT,
BY
MR. MORT.

THE HOTEL, Out-buildings, &c., will be sold in one lot, being now let for a term of years to a highly respectable tenant, at a handsome rental.

THE REMAINDER OF THE PROPERTY,
Having frontages to Church-hill and Clarence-street, will be sold in suitable building allotments.

The business of the hotel continues to be carried on as heretofore. 9202

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PATRICK O'BRIEN MURPHY.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions from the Trustee of the abovenamed Insolvent Estate, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

All that allotment or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement Two Roods, and situated in the town of Yass, parish of ———, county of King, allotment No. 4, of section No. 8, and granted by the Crown to Patrick Murphy, by deed dated May 7, 1838.

ALSO,
Six Acres of Land, parish of Botany, at the north-east corner of Simeon Lord's thirty-acre purchase on the Botany Road.

GEORGE HILL,
Trustee.
Terms at sale. 9139

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

150 casks Ind, Coope, and Co.'s bottled ale, three dozen each
150 casks Taylor's bottled ale and porter, three dozen each
150 casks Barclay's bottled porter, three dozen each
20 hogsheads Neville, Reid and Co.'s Windsor pale ale
100 cases superior champagne, one dozen each
150 cases superior claret, one dozen each
10 pipes, 20 hogsheads, 40 quarter casks } superior sherry
15 tons good ration sugar
10 barrels American pork

Terms at sale. 9011

POSTPONED FROM THIS DAY TO TUESDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE FUNERAL OF LADY MARY FITZ ROY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF
JOSEPH WILLIAM BROWNE,
KING-STREET, BAKER AND GROCER,
By order of the Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, on the Premises,
KING-STREET, No. 129,
ON TUESDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

The Stock-in-Trade of the above Insolvent.

Also,—
Eight certificates of Tobacco
Two horses, bread cart, shop cart, two sets harness, saddle, bridle, &c.

Terms at sale. 8854

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL GANNON.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
VALUABLE CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

LOT 1.
THE PREMISES IN GLOUCESTER-STREET,
Known as Messrs. Hogan and Carahers, Soap Manufactory, consisting of—
Two brick-built houses, occupied at present by Mr. Hussey and Messrs. Hogan and Carahers, with out-buildings, &c., suitable for carrying on the soap manufactory.

LOT 2.
THE PREMISES CORNER OF ESSEX-STREET AND GLOUCESTER-STREET,
Known as—
THE LIMERICK ARMS, public-house, occupied by Mr. W. Curtayne.

LOT 3.
THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE LIMERICK ARMS,
With frontage to GLOUCESTER-STREET, and at present occupied by Mrs. Margaret Sadler.

LOT 4.
THE PREMISES ADJOINING THE ABOVE LOT IN GLOUCESTER-STREET,
Occupied at present by Mr. P. Fitzpatrick.

LOT 5.
A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND,
Situate at the Nepean, and contains about half an acre of land, together with the water mill and all other buildings erected thereon.
This lot formed originally part of the Bartholomew Farm, at the Nepean.

LOT 6.
137 ACRES, 3 ROODS, AND 14 PERCHES,
On the Liverpool Road, parish of Liberty Plains, adjoining the village reserve, and J. H. Potts's property.

☞ Full particulars will be given in a future advertisement, and particulars as to title may be ascertained of R. J. Want, Esq., Solicitor, Pitt-street. Plans will be on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 8927

THURSDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

SALE OF OUTSTANDING ASSETS IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF A. B. SPARK.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON THURSDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
At 12 o'clock,

The following outstanding debts and assets belonging to the above insolvent estate—

Lot 1.—Debt due by Alexander Gould, with certain title deeds, now in possession of trustees, relating to 132 acres and 7 acres and 20 perches of Land at Illawarra, £638 11s. 1d.

Lot 2.—Debt due by Thomas Macquoid, late Sheriff, in his official capacity, for payment of which arrangements are now being carried out by Mr. Hyacinth M'Quoid, £375.

Lot 3.—Mortgage by Mortimer William Lewis, exclusive of large arrears of interest, £1000.

The mortgage contains a power of sale, and the following deeds are held in security:—
1. Grant by purchase of allotment in the parish of Appin, county of Cumberland, 2 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches
2. Grant by ditto, town of Appin, 2 roods
3. Ditto ditto of Land in parish of Warkworth, county of Northumberland, 75 acres
4. Deeds relative to the above lands, in the district of Airds, 40 acres

Lot 4.—One Allotment at Raymond Terrace, 2 roods
Two ditto at Murrurundi, each 2 roods
One ditto at Scone, 1 acre, 3 roods, 38 perches
One ditto at ditto, 2 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches

Lot 5.—Debt due by George Faith, and Masson, and Haggars, as rendered to Francis Mitchell, Mr. Faith's agent, £786 17s. 11d.

Lot 6.—Land at New Zealand.
Mr Spark's interest in the following Land, as per papers
1. Te Piete, on the Frith of the Thames, North Island
2. Takapura, at the mouth of the Waitomata, 2500 acres
3. Aroba, on River Thames, North Island, 100,000 acres
4. Te Wieta, Frith of Thames, North Island, 50 000 or 60,000 acres

Also,
All Deeds of Grant issuable by Government in Mr. Spark's favour

Lot 7.—Remaining Assets, including outstanding debts, books, &c., per list.
Terms at sale. 9138

WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

CITY, SUBURBAN, TOWN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HOSKING.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1ST.
"All that allotment or parcel of LAND, containing by admeasurement 13 Perches, situated in the town of Sydney, parish of St. James, county of Cumberland, allotment No. 13 of section No. 37; bounded on the South by KING-STREET East, bearing East one degree North 102 links; on the East by allotment No. 12, bearing North one degree West 47 links; then West one degree South 46½ links; then North one degree West 54 links; on the North by allotment No. 14, bearing West three degrees South 57½ links; and on the West by allotment No. 10, bearing South two degrees East 101½ links."

On the above is erected the HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK BUILT PREMISES, in the occupation of Mr. John Hill, Junior, Cabinet-maker and Upholsterer, which has upwards of 67 feet frontage in King-street.

2ND.
ONE ACRE, SIX PERCHES,
FAIRY HILL, NEWTOWN.

All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying, and being, at Bulanaming, in the county of Cumberland, containing by estimation, more or less, One Acre and Six Perches; bounded on the North by a reserved road 395 links; on the South by an allotment purchased by William Brend 414 links; on the East by a reserved road 280 links; and on the West by the Cook's River road 293 links.

3RD.
All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate, lying, and being, at the SURRY HILLS, near Sydney aforesaid; bounded towards the South by the Government Road leading from the Parramatta Road to the boundary stone 111 feet and six inches; on the North by other land of the said Peter Mann Hosking, and Eliza his wife, hereinafter next described 111 feet and six inches; on the East by a private road 95 feet; and on the West by land of William Wright; and also, the MESSUAGE OR DWELLING-HOUSE AND PREMISES standing thereon, as the same are now in the occupation of W. H. Ferneyhough.

ALSO,
"All that other piece or parcel of LAND, situate on the SURRY HILLS aforesaid, bounded towards the South by the last mentioned piece or parcel of land 111 feet 6 inches; on the North by land of John Terry Hughes 133 feet; on the East by garden land now or late in the occupation of W. Warren, 269 feet and 6 inches; and on the West by land of William Wright, 331 feet and 6 inches."

4TH.
"All that allotment or parcel of LAND, in our said territory, containing by admeasurement Two Roods, and situated in the TOWN OF MAITLAND, parish of Maitland, county of Northumberland, allotment No. 23 of section No. 22, and bounded on the North-west by two chains of the South-east side of King-street, bearing North 45 degrees East; on the North-east by a line dividing it from No. 20, bearing East 45 degrees, South 2 chains and 50 links; on the South-east by a line dividing it from allotments Nos. 22 and 24, bearing South 45 degrees, West 2 chains; and on the South-west by a line dividing it from allotment No. 26, bearing West 45 degrees, North 2 chains and 50 links to King-street."

5TH.
320 ACRES AT MOLONGLO.
"All that piece or parcel of LAND, containing 320 Acres, more or less, situate in the COUNTY OF MURRAY: bounded on the West by a line South 74 chains, commencing at the North-east corner of R. Crawford's grant; on the South by a line East 43 chains; on the East by a line North 83 chains; and on the North by a line West 3 chains and Yandy Gunnaligh Reserve; being the land sold as Lot 24, in pursuance of proclamation of 3rd February, 1843."

This Land adjoins the extensive Sheep Run of Mrs. R. Terry.

6TH.
640 ACRES, COUNTY OF ARGYLE.
"All that piece or parcel of LAND, containing by admeasurement 640 Acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the county of Argyle, and parish of ———, in our said territory of New South Wales, at Mullungullanga. Bounded on the North by a line West 80 chains, commencing one chain North-east of the North east boundary of his paddock fence; on the West by a line South 80 chains; on the South by a line East 80 chains; and on the East by a line North 80 chains, to the point of commencement."

Terms at Sale.

Particulars of Title may be ascertained of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors, George-street, where the Deeds are lying. 8996

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 4th December, 1847.
Pickering v. Bowman.

IT being alleged to the Sheriff that the above-named defendant is entitled to, and possessed of, an Annuity of Three Hundred Pounds a year, secured to him by a certain indenture dated 5th November, 1846, and made between the said William Bowman of the first part; Elizabeth Bowman, of the second part; and trustees therein named of the third part; and also to One Hundred and Sixty-five Pounds, said to be the amount of the arrears due on the said annuity up to 5th November last. And it being likewise alleged that the said defendant is entitled to, or has an interest in, the undermentioned Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, that is to say, all that Farm at Bong Bong, near Berrima, said to contain 700 Acres or thereabouts; and now, or lately, in the occupation of Anthony George Morley, as tenant thereof, together with the Public-house and other Buildings thereon erected and built; and also of, in, and to, all that Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in George-street South, in the city of Sydney, nearly opposite Mr. Wiltshire's property, having about 117 feet frontage to the said street, and extending back to Kent-street, and having a frontage to that street of about 100 feet or thereabouts, together with the several Houses thereon erected and built, part of which said property is rented by Mr. Powell, wheelwright, and the whole of which is said to produce a rental of £558 a year or thereabouts. The Sheriff will cause to be sold, This Day, the 10th December instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, all the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to the said Annuity, and the Arrears thereof, and in and to the said Lands, Hereditaments, and Premises, hereinbefore described, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
9000 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 8th December, 1847.
PAYTON v. BRIDGES.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at noon, at the Australian Arms Inn, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to an allotment of land, being No. 90, of section 13, parish of Saint John, situate in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, containing about two roods and nine perches, on which is erected a cottage containing four rooms, as also a skillion, containing two rooms, both dwellings now let—unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
9129 Under Sheriff.

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